



President Ronald Reagan held a copy Thursday of his administration's report on its first two years in office.

Reagan Says Soviet Aim in Europe Is Keeping Missiles Out

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that Soviet attempts in Europe to portray the United States as uninterested in serious arms talks would be doomed once people in Europe realized that the Kremlin's only goal was to keep the United States from stationing missiles in Europe.

"We have only heard that as a rumor," he said. "We have no report that that is an official demand of their negotiating."

He was referring to a report in The Washington Post Thursday that informed sources said Soviet negotiators had threatened in November to halt the Geneva talks on reducing long-range nuclear weapons if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployed U.S. missiles in Europe this year as planned.

Earlier in the news briefing, called to mark the beginning of his third year in office, Mr. Reagan said he still believed that the Soviet Union would break any treaty if

White House, Mr. Reagan was asked whether Moscow had threatened to pull out of the strategic arms reduction talks if the United States decided to deploy missiles in Europe.

"Now, just the other day, one [reporter] quoted the Ten Commandments of Nikolai Lenin that he printed as the ten principles, guiding principles of communism," Mr. Reagan said. "And they're all there, that promises are like piety, made to be broken. And we went right on down the line... and I used this, I quoted this two years ago — he said that the Soviet Union believed that the only morality was that which furthered the cause of world socialism."

There was some buzzing among reporters as Mr. Reagan made that comment; Lenin's first name was Vladimir.

Mr. Reagan stuck by his often stated policy that the U.S. position at arms talks will be the "zero-zero option" — that Moscow should dismantle all its missiles aimed at

Europe and NATO should abandon plans to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

"But we have said we also — we will listen to and negotiate any fair proposals that are made," he added.

He said he believed an arms agreement would be in the best interest of both sides. "We're going to continue because we believe that the Soviet Union has some problems of their own that have to be resolved. And in these negotiations that are going on we think that it would be in their interest as well as ours."

"That's why we are so hopeful and optimistic that something can be gained here — that they cannot go on down the road they're going in a perpetual arms race. ... It would make a lot more sense if we simply — rather than two sides facing each other there with these mis-

siles poised at each other — if we simply went to a zero option."

Mr. Reagan, who dismissed Eugene V. Rostow last week as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been criticized by arms control experts and the Kremlin as not being interested in sincerely negotiating an arms agreement. In addition, he has not reacted positively to an offer of a summit meeting from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

White House aides say Mr. Reagan is considering meeting with Mr. Andropov to stop criticism that he does not want to talk to Moscow. But the aides said any such meeting would be billed as just that — not as a summit, so as to reduce expectations of its resulting in an arms settlement or other agreements.

■ **Nation Is 'on the Mend'**
Mr. Reagan contended during

the news conference that the nation was "on the mend" even if economic recovery had proved elusive. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The president said in an open statement that his greatest satisfaction at mid-term was that he had changed the course of a country "speeding dangerously in wrong direction."

On specific domestic issues, Reagan said:

- He will not yield to demands that his hard-won income tax be deferred or decreased because of huge budget deficits.
- The budget he presents, Congress on Jan. 31, will be realistic and will pave the way for strong recovery. But he said it does not remain to be made, since he has no preview of the budget.
- The administration is considering a simplified, flat-rate tax system.

White House Mounts Promotional Effort for Its Foreign Policies

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by reports from U.S. embassies of diminishing support in Europe and elsewhere for many of its key policies, the Reagan administration has mounted a new effort to improve its handling of press and public relations in foreign affairs.

Administration officials disclosed Wednesday two related decisions by President Ronald Reagan to meet what one official said was a major problem in "public diplomacy." William P. Clark, the White House national security adviser, was ordered to head a cabinet-level committee to promote diplomatic, military and arms control policies at home and abroad.

Further, as a direct response to growing opposition in Europe to the deployment of new U.S. missiles, Mr. Reagan asked Peter H. Dailey, who directed his successful media advertising campaign for president, to lead a special effort to win backing for American nuclear policies in Europe.

Mr. Clark was given his additional duties in a National Security Decision Document 77, signed on Jan. 14, officials said. He will head a special planning group that includes Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, and Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Officials said Mr. Clark's effort would try to improve the coordination of its press and public information policies to combat what an official called "the Soviet peace offensive" and to react better to the nuclear freeze problems as the nuclear freeze movement at home.

White House officials will play a central role in managing the effort. "The major focus of the structure will be international, but it is impossible to separate international information policy from domestic policy, if just for the simple reason that statements to both foreign and domestic audiences must be consistent," a White House spokesman said.

The Dailey group was established after Mr. Reagan was told by Mr. Shultz that there was misunderstanding and poor management of U.S. policies on nuclear arms and arms control in such countries as West Germany, Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, all of which are supposed to deploy new U.S. missiles in coming years if an arms control accord is not reached beforehand with the Soviet Union.

There is strong opposition to the deployment of the missiles throughout Europe and criticism of the administration's approach to arms control. U.S. diplomats have reportedly complained that the Soviet Union was winning a propaganda war by its frequent arms control proposals while the United

States seemed to show less flexibility.

The first meeting of the Dailey group convened without publicity at the State Department Wednesday, with senior-level participation from the White House, State Department, Defense Department, U.S. Information Agency, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The president is not known as the Great Communicator for nothing," a State Department official said, in trying to explain the emphasis on public diplomacy.

"In the past, there was private diplomacy and the public never got involved," the official said. "Now, you have public diplomacy and the committee the president has set up recognizes for the first time that there must be a more coordinated way of handling it."

Mr. Dailey, who was head of the Dailey International Group in Los Angeles, the largest advertising agency with headquarters on the West Coast, handled media advertising for both the Reagan campaign in 1980 and the winning campaign of Richard M. Nixon in 1972. He also headed a broadcasting company.

"Peter's a great administrator, and he has a lot of ideas and should be able to improve our coordination with Europe," a State Department official said.

Mr. Dailey will have his office at the State Department and work through Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

The press statement said Mr. Shultz told Mr. Reagan that as the result of his trip to Europe, he was concerned "that the highly complex economic and political issues with which we are dealing are not fully understood by a substantial number of Europeans."

Mr. Dailey will head a working group, it said, that "will examine the spectrum of official and private contacts and relationships in the fields of security, economics and politics."

A White House spokesman, in explaining the president's action in setting up the committee on public diplomacy, said: "We hope to strengthen the capability of the United States to explain to international audiences, not only our policies but the values and principles which underpin our society."

"The major focus of the structure will be international, but it is impossible to separate international information policy from domestic policy, if just for the simple reason that statements to both foreign and domestic audiences must be consistent," he added.



Geoffrey Perry, a private astronomer and a physics teacher at the Kettering Boys School in Kettering, England, showing the orbit of Cosmos-1402 to his pupils. Pupils at the school were the first to announce that the Soviet satellite was falling to Earth.

Soviet Satellite's Re-entry Expected To Begin Sunday, Pentagon Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon spokesman said Thursday that the falling Soviet reconnaissance satellite, Cosmos-1402, which is heading for Earth at increasing speed, is expected to enter the atmosphere during a 38-hour period beginning early Sunday.

Henry Catto, the spokesman, gave this appraisal after space experts said the section of the satellite that contains the nuclear reactor may hit the atmosphere, where it is expected to burn, late Sunday night.

Mr. Catto said that "the time frame for re-entry has been determined to be between 2000 GMT Saturday and 1000 GMT Monday."

"We can't predict where, with any certainty, until just at the last before it comes in," he said. He did not say when such a prediction might be made.

Mr. Catto repeated a previous Pentagon estimate that there is a 70-percent chance that any debris from Cosmos-1402 that does not burn up will come down on water.

He added that there is a 15-percent chance that satellite debris will land in the Soviet Union, a 3-percent chance in Canada and a 2-percent chance in the United States.

On Jan. 24, 1978, a similar Soviet satellite with a similar reactor fell into the atmosphere and scattered radioactive debris in northern Canada.

The Pentagon reported earlier that the satellite, carrying more than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of enriched uranium fuel, dropped in orbit about 5.5 miles (8.8 kilometers) in the 27-hour period ended at 2400 GMT Wednesday, when it reached a point just under 114 miles above Earth.

The satellite was circling the

Earth once every 88 minutes and 12 seconds at that time, slightly faster than it did Wednesday.

It was uncertain how long it would take the North American Aerospace Defense Command's specialists to locate where the debris had fallen.

Since most U.S. sensors are pointed toward the northern hemisphere — the area of Soviet missile and space launch activity — officials said the experts probably could come up with a relatively quick fix on the location if the satellite debris lands there.

■ **Belgium Takes Precautions**
Senior Belgian officials are moving into a radiation-proof military fort to coordinate emergency ser-

vices in the event Cosmos-1402 crashes in Belgium, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Thursday in Brussels, Reuters reported.

The spokesman said that telephone links from the fort, about 30 miles north of Brussels, had been tested, and that officials from seven government departments would move there Friday to direct essential services in case of an emergency. They were in close contact with American and French space experts.

He said the precautions were being taken because the flight path of the satellite took over Belgium, France and West Germany, though there was only a very small chance it would crash in Belgium.

law was suspended Dec. 31, but several controls remained.

"Imprisoning seven internees violates the basic principles of justice, and deprives of their values all the promises and announcements of the authorities," the letter said.

It also cited reports of "secret forms of imprisonment" used against former Solidarity activists, but gave no details.

The letter demanded amnesty for jailed Solidarity supporters and called for an end "to all kinds of repressions" and for "protection of the union rights of the working people."

Mr. Walesa, reached by telephone at his apartment in Gdansk, confirmed that he had signed the letter. Others signing included Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the former Solidarity spokesman; Bronislaw Geremek, Mr. Walesa's adviser; and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former editor of a Solidarity weekly. Most of the signers, including Mr. Walesa, were released from internment within the last two months.

In another development, the government official placed in charge of Solidarity matters in Gdansk was quoted as saying in the Gdansk newspaper Dziennik Bałtycki that he would not "make any difficulties" to prevent Mr. Walesa from returning to his old job as an electrician at the Lenin Shipyard.

Israel, Lebanon Negotiators Form 4 Subcommittees on Key Issues

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli and Lebanese negotiators, meeting Thursday in the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona, announced the formation of four subcommittees to discuss the key issues growing out of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The subcommittees, which are to begin work next week in either Khale, Lebanon, or Herzliya, Israel, are to deal with the creation of a security zone in southern Lebanon, mutual relations between the two countries, the withdrawal of foreign forces and guarantees of Lebanese security, according to an announcement by the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The formation of the working groups came amid intensive efforts by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to "light a fire" under the negotiations, as one official put it, to move them toward an early resolution.

Mr. Habib, conveying an aura of impatience that Israeli officials interpret as emanating from the White House, has been holding long meetings in Jerusalem this week with Israeli officials, pressing them to take more conciliatory positions on a range of issues.

Unconfirmed reports have reached Israel that the White House wants to delay a visit by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, scheduled for mid-February, until after the major issues in Lebanon are settled. This is so the prime minister's talks with President Ronald Reagan can focus not on Lebanon, but on Mr. Reagan's proposals for transferring the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip out of Israeli control and into some association with Jordan.

Mr. Habib is reported to have urged Israel to abandon its demand that early warning monitoring stations, to be established at three points in southern Lebanon, be manned by Israeli personnel. Citing strong Lebanese objections and reports that Syria would make parallel demands for arrangements in areas of Lebanon its troops are to evacuate, Mr. Habib is understood to have suggested that the stations be staffed either by Americans, by personnel of the multinational force or by some other or-

ganization, possibly the United Nations.

Early warning stations in Sinai were manned by Americans for several years before Israel made its final withdrawal, returning the area to Egypt last April.

One of the proposed stations in Lebanon would presumably be advantageous for the United States, since it would be located atop the 6,496-foot (1,980-meter) peak, Mount Barukh, southeast of Beirut, from which its radar and telecommunications monitoring equipment could, according to one official, conduct surveillance from the Gulf to Spain.

Another area of discussion and dispute concerns the nature of the mutual relations to be agreed upon by Israel and Lebanon. The Beirut government has reportedly resisted the Israeli demand for mutual representative offices in each other's countries.

■ **Syria Threatens UN Move**
Syria said Thursday that Israeli threats against its newly deployed long-range Soviet missiles endangered international peace and it threatened to bring the issue before the UN Security Council, United Press International reported from the United Nations.

Twenty-four hours earlier,

Damascus Radio accused the United States and Israel of preparing for an offensive by spreading a rumor that Syria's SA-5s, an anti-air missile with a range of almost 100 miles (320 kilometers), could destroy all of Lebanon and most of northern Israel.

■ **Arafat, Israeli Leftists Talk**
Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held political talks with a prominent Israeli leftist this week that the Israeli participants call "a victory for the moderates in PLO."

The meeting was announced in a joint statement Thursday by Palestinian news agency Wafa, Cyprus, and the Israeli Shin Bet in Tel Aviv. The Associated Press reported. Neither side said where the meeting took place.

The announcement said Arafat was accompanied by five members of the PLO. The Israelis were Uri Avnery, a publicist and former Parliament member; Sheli, Mattityahu Peled, a retired general, and Yacov Arzi, a retired Treasury official. Three heads of the Israeli Communist Party, including a prominent advocate of Palestinian statehood in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Scholar Sentenced to Exile

MOSCOW (AP) — A mathematician who gathered evidence of discrimination against Jewish students at Moscow University has been sentenced to five years in internal exile for slandering the Soviet state, friends reported Thursday.

They said a Moscow city court on Wednesday found Boris Kanyevsky, 37, guilty of "defaming the Soviet state and social system." They imposed the more lenient sentence than the maximum three years in a labor camp, they said, apparently because Mr. Kanyevsky had testified against Valery Senderov, 37, a boyhood friend and the co-author of a study on discrimination. Both men were arrested in June.

The testimony, they said, will almost certainly ensure Mr. Senderov conviction on the more serious charge of "anti-Soviet agitation," which carries a maximum penalty of seven years in a labor camp and five in internal exile.

Palace Intruder Released in U.K.

LONDON (UPI) — Michael Fagan, the Buckingham Palace intruder who entered the bedroom of Queen Elizabeth II on July 9 and spoke to her for 10 minutes before guards arrived, has been released from a U.S. security mental hospital. A three-man tribunal — a lawyer, a psychiatrist and a layman, decided that the 32-year-old laborer was "not yet recovered" but that his detention was no longer necessary to protect public.

Buckingham Palace made no comment on Mr. Fagan's release Wednesday, but two members of Parliament from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party demanded an explanation Thursday from Home Secretary William Whitelaw. One of them, Keith Stuart, said the public would be "bewildered and aghast at the decision."

Airliner Hijacked in U.S. West

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — A man claiming to have a bomb saying he wanted to go to Afghanistan hijacked a Northwest Orient jetliner carrying 41 persons from Seattle to Portland on Thursday, authorities said.

The Boeing 727 landed at Portland International Airport on schedule at 1:40 p.m. and was detained on a remote runway while the FBI negotiated with the hijacker. No injuries were reported to any of the 35 passengers or six crew members.

An airport spokeswoman said that the hijacker was a man and had accomplices.

Teamsters Ex-Consultant Is Slain

LINCOLNWOOD, Illinois (UPI) — Allen Dorfman, a former Teamsters Union consultant, convicted last month of trying to bribe a U.S. senator, was shot to death Thursday in a hotel parking lot.

Mr. Dorfman, 59, was killed as he and a companion arrived at a Hyatt Lincolnwood Hotel for lunch, police in the northwest Chicago suburb of Lincolnwood said. The two assailants were on foot, the police said. Mr. Dorfman's companion was not hit.

Mr. Dorfman and four others were charged of offering former Senator Howard Cannon of Nevada a choice of Las Vegas land in exchange for a return from Mr. Cannon's agreement to scuttle legislation deregulating the trucking industry. Mr. Dorfman was free on bond as was to have been sentenced in February.

For the Record

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Seven men charged with treason, including former Zambian officials, have been sentenced to death by hanging, the mandatory sentence for treason in Zambia. The men were accused of plotting to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda's government in 1980.

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Police in riot gear arrested at least 100 students Thursday during a protest of the University of California's involvement in nuclear weapons and war-related research.

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Robber's Prey: Rural Banks

In the End, North Dakota's Open Spaces Do Him In

By William E. Schmidt

LAKOTA, North Dakota — It had been nearly 50 years since anyone robbed a bank here in Nelson County, a snowswept swath of flat farmland and blacktop road that sprawls across more than 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers) of northeastern North Dakota.

So when a man wearing a ski mask and wielding a shotgun not only knocked off three of the county's six rural banks during the last three months, but robbed one of them twice within two weeks, a lot of people began to get angry.

"People out this way just aren't used to getting robbed," said Sheriff Art Varty, one of only two full-time law officers who patrol the county, which has a population of less than 5,800 people. "And seeing what's happened, it would appear

they aren't about to get used to it either."

Last week, the police and federal agents arrested a 35-year-old officer stationed at nearby Grand Forks Air Force Base and charged him with three of the robberies. The suspect, Captain Harold Spruelli, was captured after purportedly holding up a bank in Aneta, a rural crossroads of 300 people about 45 miles (about 70 kilometers) southeast of here.

The arrest came only after several angry citizens of the tiny town took out after the fleeing suspect in cars and pickup trucks and chased him across the county at speeds of more than 100 miles an hour.

When Captain Spruelli was finally arrested nearly 65 miles away, Sheriff Varty said that more than 100 volunteers and law officers had been engaged in the chase.

"It's a good thing none of the farmers caught him, because they'd have torn him to pieces if they had," said Mariya Rustad, the softspoken gray-haired teller at the tiny Aneta bank.

For Sheriff Varty, the fact that townsfolk got involved in the chase is a point of local pride.

"This isn't like one of your big cities," he said. "We get about 100 percent local cooperation on cases like this. So I think the message is, if you're going to do anything out here, we're going to get you."

The robberies have helped to underscore both the advantages and disadvantages that law officers like Sheriff Varty frequently encounter in policing rural areas like Nelson County, where such felony crimes as armed robbery or homicide are rare.

Most of Sheriff Varty's work involves investigating juvenile mischief, vandalism and minor theft. By mid-morning Sunday, the sheriff's office had just one caller: a

cattle rancher who complained that some prairie wolves were running down his herd.

With so much territory to cover, and one full-time deputy to help him, Sheriff Varty concedes that small rural banks make tempting targets.

Indeed, it took him 35 minutes to get to Aneta last week, racing 85 miles an hour on icy county roads in his police cruiser, a 1978 Ford. And in the nearby town of Gilby, where Captain Spruelli is accused of robbing a bank of \$4,300 in November, the local bank alarm system, designed to alert neighboring merchants when a robbery is taking place, failed.

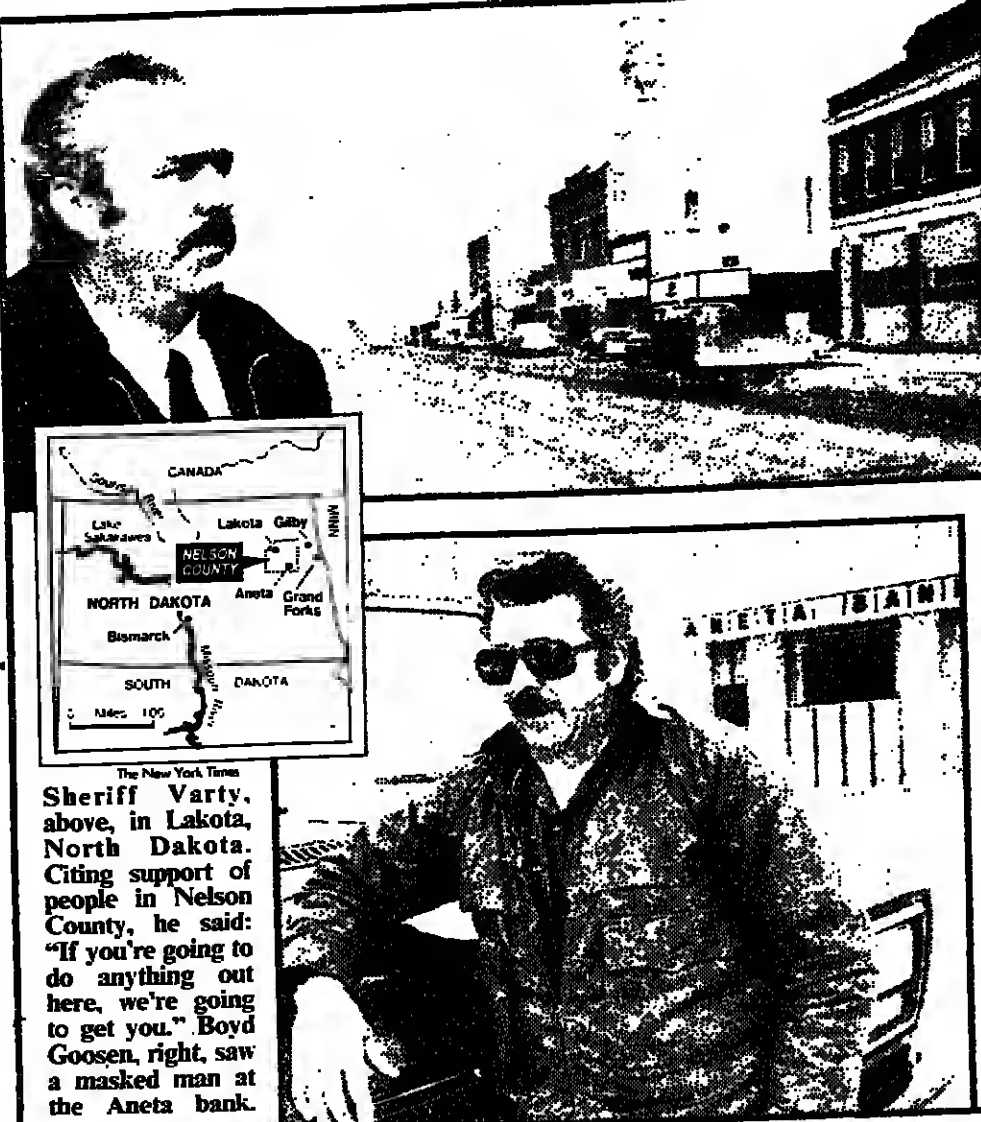
According to the sheriff, one alarm went off in a store that is now vacant. A second went off in a nearby hardware outlet, but the manager was out to lunch. A third was heard by the local lumber dealer, who instead of calling the police, telephoned his wife to tell her to get out of the downtown area because the bank was being robbed.

But North Dakota's empty landscape does provide the police with a clear advantage.

"There's nowhere to go in North Dakota," Spencer Helgeson, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who is assigned to Grand Forks, was quoted as saying in an article in a local newspaper. "You can stand on the hood of a car and see forever."

The bank robberies began in October, when a gunman took more than \$7,000 from the tiny bank in Michigan, a small town 10 miles east of the county seat. A month later, the bank at Gilby was robbed. Then the Aneta bank was hit, first on Dec. 22 and again on Jan. 4. More than \$11,000 was taken in the two holdups.

Captain Spruelli has been charged by a federal grand jury



The New York Times
Sheriff Varty, above, in Lakota, North Dakota. Citing support of people in Nelson County, he said: "If you're going to do anything out here, we're going to get you." Boyd Goosen, right, saw a masked man at the Aneta bank.

with all but the Michigan bank robbery, although the police say he is their only suspect.

He has been stationed at the air base for three years, helping to supervise security on the Minuteman-3 missile site scattered through eastern North Dakota.

The robbery that led to Captain Spruelli's arrest came the same day that Sheriff Varty and about 60 other lawmen were in Grand Forks attending a luncheon conference to discuss ways to deal with the rash of bank holdups. That fact did not sit well with some local folks.

"What good is it for the sheriff to be eating lunch in Grand Forks when the bank here is being robbed?" said Myron Sater, who lives near Aneta. "Those guys want to eat on the taxpayers' so bad, they should have met for supper. At least the banks are closed then."

Human Rights Office Defends Reagan Policy

By Stephen Kinzer

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's chief spokesman on human rights says that U.S. foreign policy is based on "the simple fact that we believe the world to be an exceedingly dangerous place."

Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, told leaders of the World Jewish Congress in New York on Wednesday that he strove "to avoid totalitarianism and to deal with the world as it exists."

Mr. Abrams said the U.S. commitment to human rights had not weakened since President Ronald Reagan took office but was merely being expressed differently. "Quiet diplomatic pressure might get the people released or the newspaper reopened when a public attack would not," he said.

He described the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua, together with the leaders of Cuba, the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as part of "a largely coherent group" of forces in the world that believe "the United States is the incarnation of evil, the enemy of mankind." He rejected the view, which he said "is now fashionable in some liberal circles," that the Sandinists "represent progress and reform."

In a formal response to Mr. Abrams' speech, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg said he was "frightened to the very marrow of my bones" by the Reagan administration's approach to human rights issues. He contended that the United States was now telling foreign governments: "If you are for us, all your sins will be forgiven. If you are not, we will point out every one of your human rights violations and beat up on you."

Rabbi Hertzberg, who is vice

president of the World Jewish Congress, was especially critical of U.S. overtures to Guatemala. Mr. Abrams agreed that the rights situation in Guatemala remained "terrible" but said improved since President Rios Montt came to power in March.

"You've got to recognize progress and encourage it," he said.

In an interview before speech, Mr. Abrams said conflicts within the army of vador would not pose an obstacle to certifying later this month human rights conditions in proving in that country. He stated that the certification, is required by Congress as a condition of continued aid to El Salvador, would be made because all violence has decreased.

State of Emergency Lapses in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A three-month state of emergency in Sri Lanka was allowed to lapse on Thursday, government officials said.

The emergency was declared Oct. 20 soon after President Jayewardene was re-elected second term of six years. He was to prevent postelection violence.

U.S. Will Raise Duty-Free Limit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Starting Jan. 27, U.S. citizens returning from overseas will be able to bring back \$400 in goods without paying duty, an increase from \$300, the Customs Service announced Thursday.

For travelers returning from the U.S. possessions of Guam, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the exemption will rise from \$600 to \$800.

Travelers who bring back goods worth more than the exemption will be charged a 10-percent duty on the next \$1,000 rather than the next \$600. Beyond that level, duty varies depending on the goods.

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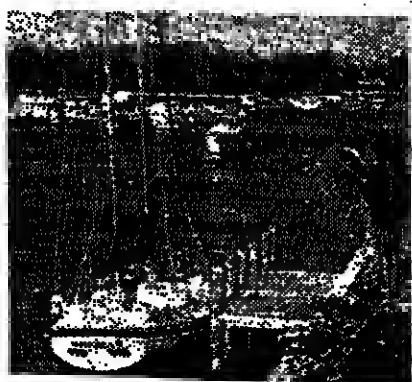


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Reagan May Propose Special College Fund With Deferred Taxes

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Staff

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is considering proposing to Congress in the State of the Union address next week a program under which parents could defer income taxes on money set aside in special savings accounts to pay for their children's college education, according to administration sources.

These independent Education Accounts, as they are tentatively called, would be comparable to the Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) under which taxes can be deferred on income set aside for retirement.

The president is also considering proposing that Congress let local school districts use their federal school aid for the poor in what would amount to voucher systems, eligible families could each be given their share of the aid to spend at the accredited public or private schools of their choice. Aid to the poor is the largest federal school aid program.

Critics of public education have long advocated vouchers as a way of rewarding excellence and stimulating change. But voucher opponents say that they could undermine the public school system.

Administration sources indicate that Mr. Reagan also has under study, for possible inclusion in the State of the Union address, on Tuesday and submission to Congress thereafter, the following proposals:

• Several jobs plans, including a further extension of unemployment benefits and new incentives to employers to hire so-called displaced workers whose industries have collapsed.

• Related trade proposals, including a request for authority to negotiate further reductions in both tariff and non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports.

• A new omnibus crime bill like one that died in the last Congress plus a new national commission on organized crime.

In addition to the new college savings accounts and vouchers for elementary and secondary education, Mr. Reagan is expected to reaffirm his support for tuition tax credits to help defray college costs.

The college accounts are under study not just as an educational program but also as a means of stimulating the savings needed to

increase investment and economic growth.

The college savings accounts have been discussed by the president's cabinet council of economic advisers. It was not clear Wednesday night exactly how they might work, but a source suggested they might be limited to lower- and middle-income families.

Also unclear was how much money a family might be allowed to set aside each year. The limit on IRAs is \$2,000 a year per wage-earner, \$250 for an unemployed spouse.

President Reagan is expected to spell out details of all his proposals in a later separate message to Congress.

To deal with the "structural" unemployment problem, defined by the administration in part as that job loss which has occurred in declining industries like steel because of foreign competition and new technology, Mr. Reagan is expected to ask Congress for new incentives to employers to hire those displaced.

He may also ask Congress to set up a retraining and possible relocation program for such workers, using existing federally funded state-run unemployment offices to help move them to areas where jobs exist.

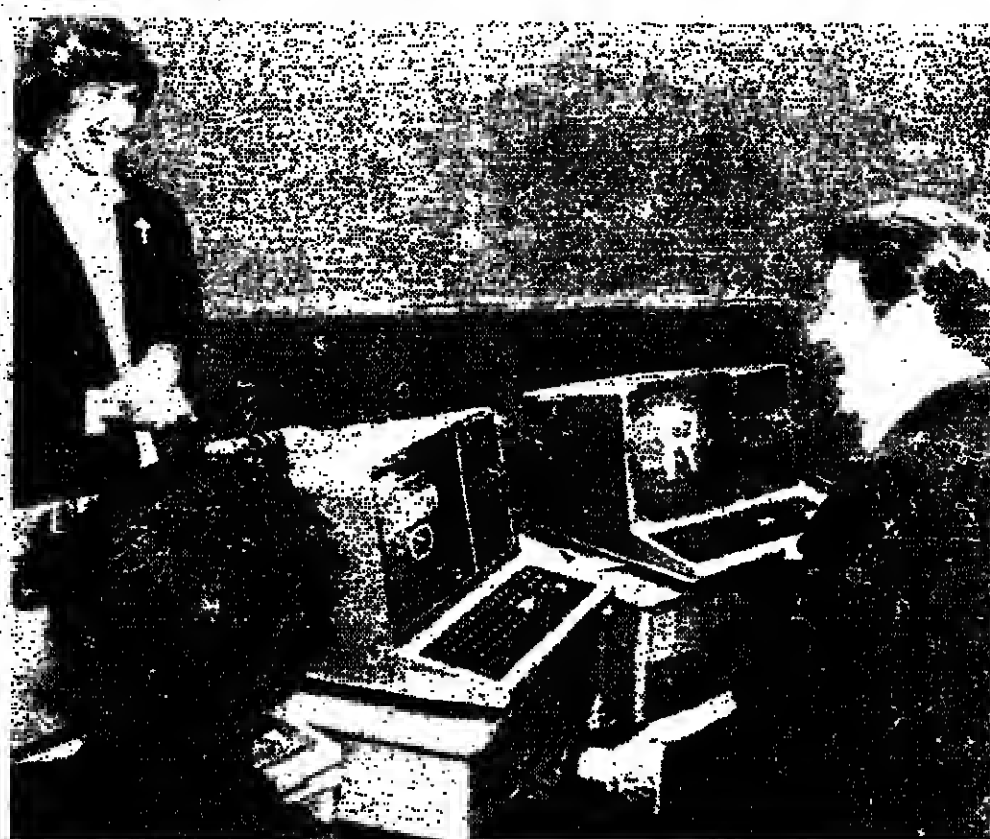
In international trade, the president is considering a request to Congress for new negotiating authority to lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to American exports.

He is also considering creation of two new trade-related commissions. One would focus on how U.S. firms can export more goods. Another would suggest changes in international law that would open world markets to free trade.

The new education savings accounts would widen prospective deficits because they would defer tax collections. But if he goes ahead with the idea, Mr. Reagan is expected to argue that it is worth this because the education would eventually enhance the nation's technological leadership.

The school voucher idea has been around for years but has never been tried extensively. The administration is considering giving local school districts the power to set up voucher systems with their aid under Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This aid now is about \$2 billion a year.

The most controversial aspect of this proposal is now envisioned is that the vouchers could be used to pay tuition at private schools as well as cashed in at public institutions.



President Ronald Reagan laughs as he apparently makes a mistake on a computer, which reads "sorry" during his visit to a predominantly black, Catholic high school in Chicago.

Reagan Praises Bipartisan Accord on Pensions

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan has praised the recent agreement on revisions in the U.S. old-age pension system and called for further cooperation between Republicans and Democrats on the budget this year. He also promised to present new job training proposals for the unemployed soon.

In the text of a speech Wednesday night at a strictly partisan event, a \$1-million, fund-raising dinner for Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, Mr. Reagan said the bipartisan accord reached last weekend by the National Commission on Social Security Reform "is a workable proposal, involving necessary compromise."

"We must now seek similar answers to other problems weighing on our economy and on our people," Mr. Reagan said. "A high priority must be to get a hammerlock on this monster known as the federal budget."

At the dinner and earlier at a return trip to an all-black Catholic high school he visited last year, Mr. Reagan sounded distinctly moderate political notes. In keeping with that tone, he decided to spurn an invitation from Republican conservatives that evening to appear at a reception in the same hotel as the dinner for the senator.

Outside that hotel, 300 demonstrators chanted and carried signs protesting the administration's economic and military policies.

The conservatives, who charge that Mr. Reagan has drifted to the left in his approach on both the budget and Social Security, among other things, are pressing Representative Tom Corcoran of Illinois to challenge Senator Percy for the Republican senatorial nomination next year.

confident leadership. To further that goal, Mr. Reagan has begun to call in commentators, business people and politicians to talk with him about the nation's problems.

The president used the occasion of his visit to the Providence-St. Mel High School in Chicago's hard-pressed West Side to call for greater efforts by businesses and individuals to compensate for the administration's efforts to control spending on social welfare.

Mr. Reagan had already visited the school, which has 400 students. May 12. As a result of the publicity, the school raised \$500,000.

Mr. Reagan looked in on a class in computers and took a multiple-choice test. On a video terminal, the question was asked: "Who is the Senate majority leader?" Mr. Reagan pressed a button indicating Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., and a smiling face appeared on the screen with the word "Hooryay."

He was named honorary chairman of the school's drive to raise \$6 million beyond the \$500,000 already achieved. Mr. Reagan said Providence-St. Mel could serve as a model for what other institutions might do to make up for the loss of government funds.

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Ex-Officials in Bipartisan Panel Urge Measures to Cut U.S. Deficit

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group led by six former cabinet members is urging that Congress and the Reagan administration make severe cuts in government spending and enact large tax increases to bring federal budget deficits to less than half their current level.

The group, the Bipartisan Appeal on the Budget Crisis, includes more than 500 government, business and academic leaders, as well as the former treasury secretaries, C. Douglas Dillon of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Henry H. Fowler of the Johnson administration, John B. Connolly of the Nixon administration, William E. Simon of the Ford administration and W. Michael Blumenthal of the Carter administration.

Peter G. Peterson, chairman of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. and a secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration, organized the group.

In a news conference Wednesday, the group called for spending

cuts and new tax revenue to reduce the projected 1985 deficit by \$175 billion to \$75 billion. It also called for greater cuts in scheduled spending increases than President Ronald Reagan's budget writers are contemplating for the fiscal 1984 budget that the president is scheduled to announce Jan. 31.

The panel calculates that the deficit, if unchecked, will rise to \$250 billion in fiscal 1985, representing an unprecedented, sustained level of more than 6 percent of the gross national product. The deficit was \$110.7 billion in fiscal 1982, which ended in October, and is expected to be about \$190 billion this year. The 1984 budget proposal is expected to show a deficit at about the same level.

The organization's proposals follow similar calls this week by the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Business Conference and the National Association of Independent Business.

Mr. Peterson and Mr. Blumenthal met for 20 minutes Wednesday with Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader. A spokesman for Mr. Baker said the senator thought the proposal was "a good effort and well thought out."

The proposed \$175 billion in spending cuts and tax increases includes:

• \$60 billion in savings from "entitlement" and other non-military programs, including a one-year freeze on cost-of-living raises for Social Security, veterans' benefits and civil service and military retirement. After the first year, the proposal would limit cost-of-living increases.

• \$25 billion in military cuts, reducing the inflation-adjusted rate of growth from 9 percent, as proposed by the president, to 7 percent. The group said this would allow for an increase in hardware purchases of about 11 percent.

• \$60 billion in increased "consumption-based" taxes and user fees. Mr. Connolly in particular suggested moving toward a "value added tax," the form of sales tax widely used in Europe.

• Taking these steps now, which would cut the fiscal 1985 deficit by about \$145 billion, leading in turn, through less federal borrowing, to a further reduction of about \$30 billion in lower interest payments.

In addition to the former cabinet members, the group includes the heads of 14 of the 15 largest U.S. brokerage and investment banking houses: the economists Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers Inc., Lester C. Thurow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Otto Eckstein, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers; and corporate executives such as Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the Chrysler Corp., James D. Robinson 3d, chairman of the American Express Co. and Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

The coalition also called for Congress and the administration to examine the impact of the "over-valued dollar" on jobs and exports.

Last year, when the group made its first call for deep spending cuts and large tax increases, Mr. Reagan said he was in general agreement on the need to reduce government spending. But he added that the group did not have "all the information that is necessary to make the decisions."

Dacca Becomes Dhaka

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The government of Bangladesh has changed the spelling of the name of the nation's capital to Dhaka. The name had generally been rendered as Dacca.

President Gets Outside Advice at White House Dinner

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Like other presidents who have felt besieged by economic problems and press criticism, Ronald Reagan has begun to reach outside his official family to call in prominent commentators, businessmen and politicians to chat about the United States' problems.

Senior White House aides said Mr. Reagan emerged brimming with enthusiasm from an informal Sunday night dinner with Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., George F. Will, the columnist, Irving Kristol, editor of Pub-

lic Interest magazine, Bryce Harlow, counselor to the former president, Richard M. Nixon: Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"They told me that if we could ever get the prime interest rate down to single digit figures, even to 10 percent, these guys would hire all kinds of people," the president reportedly told his staff aides Monday morning. "Just that one thing."

With the men in sport coats and no ties, the conversation rambled over issues like the economy, protectionism and disarmament without any special agenda or any

sharp disagreements, according to two participants.

"It was a relaxed Sunday evening. It wasn't a seminar," said one, who asked not to be named.

"The president wasn't trying to convince anybody of anything. He seemed to have fun."

Mr. Kristol said: "The president certainly did not look besieged. He was the same as he's always been the few times I've seen him — very relaxed, very pleasant, and very amiable. The evening was very informal. The president did not take the lead. There was really no effort in any systematic way to canvass anything."

The session was hastily put to-

gether after Mr. Reagan complained to Michael K. Deaver, his personal aide and deputy chief of staff, "I never get a chance to just shoot the breeze with people from outside."

His move recalled the discussions organized by the former president, Jimmy Carter, in August 1979, toward the end of the troubled third year of his presidency. At that time he called civic, business and political leaders to discuss problems, a process that eventually led to his major speech about the crisis of American confidence and a cabinet shake-up.

There is no indication that Mr. Reagan has any such dramatic re-

vamping of his presidency in mind.

The economy was apparently the major topic of conversation at the dinner. All the participants are in general harmony with the conservative thrust of Mr. Reagan's economic program.

Mr. Iacocca was reported to have forcefully emphasized the psychological importance for economic recovery and business investment of having the prime interest rate drop to 10 percent or below.

And Mr. Kristol said: "I happened to agree with what Lee Iacocca was saying, and no one else raised any objections."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Two Years of Reagan

Two years of the Reagan presidency: Yesterday was the second anniversary of the inauguration of a man in whom the radical impulse has been stronger than in any president for a generation. The effect of the experiment has been, curiously, to bring a lot of Americans back into a better relation with their government — not always, certainly, in ways that Mr. Reagan intended or that served his purpose. But that has been good for the country.

By early 1981 there had been too many years of established verities and good intentions that were getting flabby for lack of hard challenge. Citizens seemed to sense that the whole incompressible structure of the government had been placed, by the rules of conventional politics, beyond any very rigorous examination. Mr. Reagan has changed all that.

He and his budget-cutters have now been through the whole catalog of programs a couple of times, holding up each suspected offender and asking for a show of hands. Some of these programs have been chucked out. But the process has forced the country to think about public responsibilities more carefully than it had done for a long time. The idea that it was mere waste and fraud that drove the budget totals upward has been amply tested; it was a myth, and has evaporated. The debate over the social benefits is no longer in terms of some undefined and underserving "them." It is clearer now to most citizens that those benefits go to just about everybody, now or later, mostly in the form of Social Security and Medicare, and are important to their own lives.

But the White House is the worst judge of its own achievements. What it trumpets as its triumphs are generally its great failures. There is, for example, the inflation rate.

True, it is substantially lower than it was two years ago. But nobody ever doubted that

the government could force the inflation rate down by running unemployment up over 10 percent. Mr. Reagan is the exterminator who told you that he could get the rats out of your barn without using poison. Through an unfortunate miscalculation, he has burned down the barn and now stands in the ashes pointing out, with a winning smile, that the rats have departed and it is time to look to the future rather than dwelling on past misfortunes.

The present unemployment rate has created a burden of misery in America that is a matter of deep reproach to the administration. It is reasonable to argue that a recession was unavoidable, but it need not have been nearly so severe. It was aggravated not only by consistently bad policy but by a flat refusal to come to terms with reality.

One of the real mysteries in current American politics is the slight effect of this tremendous unemployment rate on the last elections. It is as though a lot of voters, whatever their current anxieties, still feel that the country was living a little too well on inflation and borrowed money in the late 1970s. Perhaps, in retrospect, it will turn out that for many people the Reagan administration was the necessary and deserved corrective.

But it is also evident that the administration has reached the limits of most of the ideas that it brought to the White House two years ago. The government isn't going to get any smaller, and taxes are not going to go any lower. If the last two years have been an inevitable corrective to an era of political complacency and easy money, that process has gone on long enough. It is still not clear that Mr. Reagan knows how to find his directions in a period in which he will not merely be reacting to the mistakes of a vulnerable predecessor.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Missile (H.) Mirabilis

The nature we see may be red in tooth and claw, but under the microscope her weapons are more sophisticated. Take the missile system operated by *Haptoglossa mirabilis*. This greenhouse fungus is an internal parasite — the Achilles' heel, or maybe the athlete's foot, of microscopic wheel-shaped animals known as rotifers. Two biologists from the University of Guelph, Ontario, describe in *Science* magazine the fungus's remarkable attack weapon, a gun cell charged with a harpoon-shaped missile. When a rotifer wheels within range, the harpoon is shot through its shell, lodges inside and there, since it is also a

spore, starts to grow. When the fungus matures it forms channels to the outside of the rotifer, through which emerge sperm-like seeds. These metamorphose into gun cells that glue themselves to a support and cock their missiles, waiting to launch their hair-triggered attack on the next passing rotifer.

"The attack apparatus of *H. mirabilis* is one of the most unique subcellular fungal structures yet described," the biologists conclude. In a word, although the missile may not match the MX in range, it is presently equipped with an automatic basing mode.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Middle East Obstruction

The strength of the U.S. initiative on the Middle East — give the Palestinians a West Bank homeland, federated with Jordan — was its simplicity. The force to defeat it is to smother it with complications, and that is what its principal opponents, Israel and Syria, are doing. Israel is opposed because it entails withdrawal and a reversal of the still continuing settlements policy. Syria is opposed through envy of the aggrandizement which would attach to King Hussein. Those at the center, the king and Yasser Arafat, are having to watch the initiative being worn away.

It is being blunted, of course, not only by Israel and Syria but also by some of the factions within the PLO which, although tactical rivals, can always unite on a rejectionist strategy toward Israel. As the days wear purposelessly on, Mr. Arafat will find it increasingly hard to bring the PLO into line in time for the National Council meeting in Algiers next month. Such a failure would suit Mr. Begin admirably, for it would allow him to demonstrate, especially to receptive Americans, that the PLO has no heart for a lasting solution.

—The Guardian (London).

Pressures in West Germany

The proximate ambition [of the Greens] is not to govern the Federal Republic but to render it ungovernable. And that objective is not beyond the capacity of resolute minorities.

The movements that agitate West Germany are not isolated phenomena, nor are they capable of being isolated. The Federal Republic is the target of a gigantic destabilization effort that serves Soviet designs without the need for the Soviets to raise so much as an arm. If West Germany succumbs, France, too, succumbs.

—La Quotidien de Paris.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Bonn failed to make a dent in the West German government's support for NATO's plans to begin deploying medium-range nuclear missiles late this year. But of course the durable Soviet official did not expect that it would. Mr. Gromyko's real purpose was to feed the tide of pacifism in West Germany and help bring about the election in March of

a Social Democratic government that would be more amenable to Moscow's aims. In that context he probably scored some points.

Since losing power a few weeks ago to a coalition headed by the more conservative Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats have moved leftward to position themselves for the March 6 elections that could return them to power. The party's new leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, makes it plain that he is much more skeptical than Mr. Schmidt about the need for the missiles, and much less skeptical about Soviet intentions. In these circumstances Moscow is rooting for the Social Democrats, and Mr. Gromyko's visit is part of a "peace" offensive aimed at bringing about their victory in the elections.

—The Los Angeles Times.

The Challenge of Truancy

Horace Mann's expectations for "universal education" have long since been disappointed, but it rightly remains the ideal of American society. Nothing can come of it, however, if so many young people simply won't go to school.

A Times survey reveals that more than a third of New York City's high school students are chronic truants — for 15 to 30 days in every 90-day term. That kind of absenteeism makes it impossible for even the best teachers to educate them. And beyond such truancy lies the dropout road, now taken by an appalling 45 percent of high school freshmen.

There are many causes for this rampant absenteeism. Boring classes, negligent parents, the need to work. Some young people are under severe emotional and psychological pressure, and their failure to attend school calls for sympathy, guidance and professional help. But many students simply lack responsibility and discipline. The lure of playing hooky is hardly novel. What is new is the tendency to absolve the young from blame and to shirk responsibility for enforcing the rules.

Improving the schools, instructing the parents and enforcing the law should go hand in hand. San Francisco, for example, has prevailed on the police to pick up school-age youths during school hours; they are sent back to class while special officers seek the cause of the truancy and prescribe countermeasures.

—The New York Times.

What if the Charges Against Russia Are Proved?

Expose, but Keep Talking

By McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — For 65 years now Americans have been having a hard time with the dark side of the Soviet system. Are the Russians such liars and murderers that Americans cannot do business with them? Are they merely ordinary despots with the ordinary habits of their breed? Or are they more sinned-against than sinning, so that the real enemies of Soviet-U.S. harmony must be sought in America's own ranks?

All these views can be heard again as we contemplate the ugly evidence of yellow rain in Asia and the still uglier possibility of a Bulgarian connection. Perhaps it is time to recognize that all three of the traditional attitudes are wrong.

Let us begin by assuming the worst: that the people who lied about missiles in Cuba are lying about yellow rain, and that the people who wanted Trotsky dead could want a one-Polish pope and could let their wants be known to others. The present evidence on yellow rain is strong, and on the Bulgarian connection weak, but I am only assuming the worst, not asserting it.

I do not see how we can honestly tell ourselves that such assumptions are preposterous. It is true that even in our deeply different society there has been clumsy assassination-plotting, but it remains wholly undemonstrated, and to me wholly implausible, that the presidents of that time ever ordered or approved such plots.

Soviet behavior in such matters is totally different from anything in America's gray past. Systematic deception, obsessive secrecy and ruthless political killing are all deeply rooted in the Soviet system. No one without blood on his hands, lies in his throat and terrible secrets in his head has ever come to the very top in communist Russia. Moreover, the guilt becomes collective by its collective denial. Forty years later, these men still cannot face the truth about the massacre at Katyn.

But it is a long and unjustified journey from these realities to the conclusion that business cannot be done with such men. They govern a great nation, and America must never assign to the Soviet people as a whole the offenses of their rulers. We are stuck on the same small planet, sharing the same thermodynamic danger.

The most dangerous moment that America has had with the Russians, the Cuban missile crisis, was caused by terrible failures of perception on both sides, and its peaceful resolution was the consequence not only of determination and strength but of intense communication. Arms control negotiations have a much more complex history, but the common testimony of American negotiators of all persuasions is that when Americans are serious, the Russians can be too.

In less apocalyptic matters, we can find similar lessons. We know from nearly 30 years of Austrian freedom that these men can keep their word when they find it in their interest. The most sinister assumptions about chemical warfare and plots to kill cannot change these realities.

But should one ignore the yellow rain and the possible Bulgarian connection? Of course not. The energetic exposure of outrageous behavior is the best way of raising its cost in the eyes of these highly realistic calculators. Private citizens can and should hold Soviet feet to the fire of truth, as groups like the Helsinki Watch have done with great skill in the field of human rights. Governments can and should press their concerns where

they can, although their standard of evidence must be high.

Soviet touchiness is another reality, but the character of Soviet propaganda — which is just as much Yuri Andropov's doing as his own solemn speech — allows us to adapt Adlai Stevenson's famous theorem: The time to stop telling the truth about these people will not come before they stop telling lies about us.

Now let's get serious in Geneva. The writer was special assistant for national security to Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson and is now professor of history at New York University. He contributed this column to *The Washington Post*.



Isolation Isn't the Answer in Any Case

By John C. Marous

PITTSBURGH — There are times when fate turns whimsical. Take the case of William Curtis of Mission, British Columbia.

Mr. Curtis pondered international tensions and concluded that a global conflagration was inevitable. So in September 1981 he quit his job, sold everything and moved with his wife and two children to a new home far from the turmoil of world politics.

His haven? The Falkland Islands. As America grows ever more exposed, politically and economically, to the whims of world events, there is a sense in which all Americans have come to share Mr. Curtis's dilemma.

Since the explosion in real energy prices and the appearance of the so-called window of vulnerability in American defenses against the Soviet Union, an infectious ambivalence has emerged in American attitudes toward the rest of the world. While the demands of international competition, both commercial and ideological, require that America strengthen relationships in every corner of the globe, many people feel a growing compulsion to preserve for themselves a separate peace in a world of unremitting conflict.

This resurgence of isolationism is anachronistic in an era of unprecedented interdependence with allies and trading partners.

Since 1960 U.S. trade with other countries has grown at roughly twice the rate of the U.S. economy. Investments abroad have risen even more

sharply and will continue to rise as intense foreign competition forces U.S. companies to market on a world scale to maintain cost parity.

Add to those business trends a potent combination of geopolitical factors — increased demand for strategic commodities, heightened antagonisms in the Middle East, greater Soviet adventurism, wider incidence of terrorism and surrogate warfare — and the stakes for U.S. interests abroad quickly multiply.

Circumstances clearly argue for a broader American role in world affairs and a deeper U.S. involvement in the world economy. Such action is needed in order to promote the regional stability on which national self-determination and economic development must depend.

Not seeming impotence in a series of international crises, from Iran and Afghanistan to Poland, has inspired more resignation than resolve in a public grown tired of trying to keep pace with the ever-shifting focus of the evening news. And that world-weary has been exacerbated by growing unemployment, especially in those industries in which foreign competition is strongest.

Politicians, who prefer polling voters to persuading them, have wasted no time in turning the American public's sullen mood to electoral advantage. Isolation and protection, seem-

ingly vindicated by the midterm results, are likely to play a larger role in national politics as both parties vie for position in the 1984 elections.

At the most blatant extreme, we see momentum in Congress for domestic-content legislation that would undermine more than two decades of progress in the liberalization of multilateral trade. In a similar spirit are the "voluntary" limits set on steel imports from the Common Market, and on Japanese automobiles.

Perhaps more insidious, we find a calculated neglect of U.S. commitments to other countries and to American companies that must do business in them. Witness, for example, the Reagan administration's refusal to support competitive export credit arrangements. This has placed American companies at a severe disadvantage in bidding for the largest and most lucrative export jobs.

Not since Warren Harding proclaimed a return to "normalcy" has America expressed such a powerful desire to retreat from the world arena and find solace in the self-sufficient spirit of a former age. But the days of that arcaid America are lost, if ever they existed. In trying to recapture them, Americans may lose more of their freedom and prosperity than they might ever hope to gain.

Just ask William Curtis.

The writer is president of Westinghouse International. He contributed this essay to the *Los Angeles Times*.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador in Moscow. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Some will recommend severing ties with a state capable of such contemptible behavior. That would be an egregious mistake. Others, apprehensive of the effects for world stability of making a pariah of the Soviet Union, may suggest sweeping the whole dirty affair under the rug and thus avoiding serious impairment of relations with Moscow. That might be an even worse mistake.

The most sensible course of action, it seems to me, would not be to outlaw the Soviet Union or ignore the facts, but to reassert the relationship to reflect newly existing realities. • Characterize the Soviet Union for what it is — a ruthless, brutal power capable of resorting to the worst obscenities to meet its ends, but a power possessing such awesome military might that, if isolated and deprived of intercourse with the civilized world, it could well make a serious misjudgment and upset the fragile balance that now exists between peace and Armageddon.

• Maintain formal ties, continue efforts together with the allies to achieve a more stable world by defusing or at least making less volatile the areas of tension, capping the arms race and, one hopes, in the end inducing less obnoxious Soviet behavior on the world scene.

• Modify the traditional relationship with the Soviets to reflect realities that were always there but were ignored during eras of "good feeling." This means above all the elimination of all traces of chumminess and a final recognition that Soviet ideology and behavior simply rule out camaraderie, good will and trust.

• Terminate all references to summity as a desirable way of doing business. President Reagan should make clear that, in the light of recent evidence, a meeting with Mr. Andropov would unacceptably tarnish the luster of the high office he holds, and that from now on he will deal with the Soviets through the U.S. ambassador in Moscow and occasional meetings at the foreign minister level, if these should offer some prospect of forward movement.

• Urge the private sector to reduce to a minimum or, better, terminate the successors to Pugwash — such as the Dartmouth Conference, the United Nations Association meetings and others that have always suffered from the asymmetry between critics of an incumbent American administration's policies and staunch protagonists and defenders of Soviet positions and behavior.

• Persuade American media to refrain from offering free propaganda platforms to the self-styled "independents" on the Soviet side — the *Chalkovs*, the *Zhukovs* and the *Menshikovs*, who are far from being what they pretend to be.

• Make clear that there is a price for performing dirty tricks at Soviet behest by reducing to a minimum traffic with the Bulgarians — meaning, among other things, cutting Western representation in Sofia to the bone, for example by closing all but one or two NATO embassies.

• Consult on all of the above among NATO allies to ensure a concerted allied reaction and thus avoid shameful and damaging spectacles of disarray such as we saw in the unseemly hassle over the gas pipeline.

Another Faraway Island That Could Bear Timely Attention

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — This week a special committee chaired by Lord Franks published its investigation into the origins of the Falklands war. While exonerating Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the report is a reminder of how successive British governments left the question of the Falklands unattended and unresolved — combustible material that one day was likely to blow up in Britain's face.

Once the debate on the Franks report is over it might be well for the British and the U.S. governments to review the history of another faraway British island, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which has been leased to the United States as a military base. Its past was and is present remains another running sore.

According to a report by the Minority Rights Group, a London-based organization, "Britain's treatment of the Iloilo people of Diego Garcia stands in eloquent and stark contrast with the way the people of the Falklands were treated in the spring of 1982. The invasion of the Falklands was furiously resisted by British forces. Diego Garcia was handed over [to the United States] without its inhabitants even being consulted before being removed."

In April 1965 the British colonial secretary, Anthony Greenwood, traveled to Mauritius and struck the deal. In return for \$4.5 million, Mauritius would become independent if it parted with a group of outlying islands, including Diego Garcia. The snag was that there were 2,000 native people who earned their living by harvesting coconuts and fishing. The Pentagon made it clear that it did not want people living on an island which might be turned into a key base. In 1965 and 1973 the British government went about the systematic removal of its own subjects from Diego Garcia. It deposited them in exile in Mauritius without a working resettlement scheme, left them in abject poverty, gave a tiny amount of compensation and later offered more on condition that the islanders renounced their rights ever to return home.

It took years of battling before Britain finally agreed — five days

before Argentina invaded the Falklands — to raise that compensation to an adequate level.

Yet the subject is not dead and buried. Last July 7 the Mauritius Parliament unanimously approved a bill declaring Diego Garcia part of Mauritius. The Iloilo apparently still want to return home. And the Non-aligned Movement continues to quote the same lines of the United Nations Charter about self-determination that Britain used to justify its defense of the Falklands.

The lesson of the Falklands is that it is a mistake to let scores run in faraway places, however small. Other countries do not forget.

Led by India, which is shortly to take over the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement, most of the Third World countries that border on the Indian Ocean feel that the area should be demilitarized.

This is not a new posture, and it has been taken seriously. In March 1977, for example, President Jimmy Carter proposed to Moscow a treaty to demilitarize the Indian Ocean. He was strongly attacked at home, with the right arguing that the United States needed bases in the Indian Ocean to counter a natural superiority that the Soviets possessed due to the proximity of their bases in the southern Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter was forced to retreat when the Soviets and the Cubans began airlifting troops to Ethiopia and it was feared that the Ethiopians might sweep into Somalia and grab the port of Berbera.

Yet the arguments that had persuaded him still stand. They bear re-examination now that the situation in the Horn of Africa has quieted down. The most important is that even without Indian Ocean bases the United States has the advantage. Every time a U.S. task force enters the Indian Ocean the United States has the upper hand. The Soviet land mass, although nearer to America or Western Europe, is still far away

in terms of military access. To counter U.S. aircraft carriers the Soviets would need a local base with strike aircraft. A deal made now would give the Soviet Union that opportunity. Inevitably, the Soviets into a position of inferiority.

An Indian Ocean arms control agreement would push the superpowers to compete for influence less in the military arena and more in the political and economic spheres where the United States has more of the cards. A continued U.S. refusal to negotiate would be considered by many of the nonaligned countries, not least India, as a provocation. This is not the way, in the long run, to win friends and influence people.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jews and Bethlehem

In response to George W. Hamilton (Letters, Jan. 11) on Bethlehem: Before 1967, when the Jordanians occupied the city, there was no need of protection simply because the Jews do not throw hand grenades at civilians. The Arabs do.

Does Mr. Hamilton realize that "Bethlehem" is Hebrew name meaning "house of bread"? Jews are at home in Bethlehem.

ROSE MABILLE, Brussels.

I can well understand Mr. Hamilton's nostalgia for the time when "no Jordanian troops were needed to guard the city." Ah, those were the days. No Israelis allowed. And no Jews — none at all; not from Vienna, nor from Venice or Vancouver or anywhere else. As for Christians who

had the misfortune to rub shoulders with Jews in Israel, just a symbolic handful were allowed in by the sensible King Hussein, out of the hundreds who applied.

HENRY KATTAN, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Visiting the Front

Regarding the editorial "The Falklands Visit" (IHT, Jan. 15):

Mrs. Thatcher was right to visit the reconquered Falklands. Argentina was the aggressor. It was a moral duty for a representative of Britain's leadership to pay a visit and boost the morale of the islanders.

The editorial says Britain has "no vital interest in permanent possession of every fogbound foot" of the Falklands. But does Argentina have such a vital interest? No more than Britain. It is rather a matter of prestige, which is not a sufficient reason to change the political affiliation.

Another point is the relative closeness of the islands to Argentina and the great distance from Britain. If there were an argument for changing sovereignty, Canada could claim the French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Venezuela could claim the Netherlands Antilles, the Soviet Union

could claim Alaska, and so on. The Society Islands (and Mururoa Atoll) are further from France than the Falklands are from Britain.

OTTO LAURSCHER, Muttenz, Switzerland.

Quiz Kids Recalled

Regarding "Fleeting Fame" (IHT, Jan. 5) by Fred Ferretti:

This sad, nostalgia-tinged piece on the Quiz Kids was wonderful. It reminds us forcefully of a long decade when we sat in disbelief, dazzled by adolescents who had "a good memory and a good mind." And Mr. Ferretti raises again, albeit indirectly, the truly important questions: What are our kids watching today and what are we doing about it?

EDWARD SAINATI, Barcelona.

Beamten Over All

Regarding "NATO Must Find Ways to Ease West German Missings" (IHT, Dec. 10) by James Chace:

Mr. Chace seems not to recall that the rights of the individual, and so much else that we have fought for in the Western democracies, were ridiculed by Prussia and disciplined out

of German minds. Hitler took up that tradition and carried it to an extreme conclusion only recently.

Those who know Germany and hope to integrate it among the Western democracies regret that a main pillar of Prussian society was allowed to survive in 1946 — the *Beamten*. The functionaries who make up the state, from state secretaries to judges to railway conductors, have life contracts and guaranteed pensions. They are the first citizens in the state once again, since protected by ancient Prussian laws that give them an absolute right to secrecy. This dangerous old caste has coped with the troublesome business of democracy in Germany by the simple expedient of using its power over the new political parties to get elected to the Bundestag, where it has attained more than 40 percent of the seats.

M. KIRCHHOFF, Kehl, West Germany.

Always Fair Weather

The description "fair" is used in your weather reports for places that have enjoyed perfect sunny weather. Are you perpetual pessimists?

D.H. PANTLIN, Paris.

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Gym Tonic, Korean-Style

by Carol Kucroff

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The championship fight was just two weeks away, and the man called Dynamite had literally lost his punch. Numerous sports medicine specialists had been called in to try to cure — without success — the stabbing shoulder pain that left the boxer, Michael Dokes, unable to stretch his arm fully.

Near midnight of Nov. 30 — with Dokes' Dec. 15 title bout against the World Boxing Association champion, Mike Weaver, fast approaching — Dokes' manager, telephoned Daeshik Seo. The Korean-born physical consultant received the call as he was getting ready for bed and a good night's sleep before teaching a martial arts class the next morning at New Hampshire College.

In less than 24 hours "the master" — as Seo is called by grateful clients ranging from handicapped children to the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes — was on his way to Las Vegas.

Seven years earlier, the 43-year-old trainer had made a much longer trip to the United States from Korea with \$300, his wife and four children, five words of English and a list of sports and academic credentials. Among them: grand master blackbelt taekwondo; second degree blackbelt judo; grand master blackbelt hapkido; Korean lightweight boxing champion, 1957 to 1962; Korean track and field champion in the 100 meters and high jump, 1959; gold medal in modern dance from the International Culture Association, 1974; bachelor's and master's degrees in physical education from Kwangju National Teachers College; training in nutrition, yoga, acupuncture, finger-pressure therapy and chiropractic.

"I do not include my studies in agriculture and psychology," says Seo of his four-page resume, "because I think, maybe, that would be too much."

In the training room at Caesar's Palace, Seo watched Dokes move his arm. "He could not make a full punching motion without pain like needles," recalls Seo, demonstrating the fighter's limited range during an interview in Manchester, New Hampshire, which he proudly calls "my American home town."

On touching the fighter's body, Seo felt "two tendons and a nerve were twisted." Using only hot towels and his hands, Seo spent 90 minutes realigning them. He then instructed the fighter to limit, then gradually increase, his arm movements over the next few days and prescribed several stretching exercises. After four days of Seo's exercises and massages, Dokes was back to full punching power.

"Before the fight I give him a special talk," says Seo. "I tell him not to worry about getting hurt because I can fix him. I tell him he'll win in the first round."

In a controversial decision that may force a rematch, Dokes won in the first round.

"Daeshik is amazing," Dokes says. "It's impossible to describe what he does and what he is in words. He taught me at least a dozen new things that really helped."

"That man has magic hands," says Dokes' manager, Carl King. "What he did with Michael Dokes was incredible. I had a headache and

he stopped it by grabbing me between my eyes and nose for 10 seconds, and bingo."

Seo's success is rooted in an Eastern approach to healing centered on the body's recuperative power. His "treatments" — such as acupuncture, stretching, nutrition, rest and moist heat — are all geared to triggering natural healing mechanisms. He does not use ice on injuries, for example, for the same reason many Western doctors do: It inhibits swelling.

"The swelling," he insists, "is important for healing." Although "ice kills pain," he says, it also constricts the blood flow necessary to heal injured tissue. Athletes, he contends, are too quick to reach for ice bags and chemical painkillers, when what they should do is use gentle warmth and expert manipulation to realign what has been damaged so the injury can heal itself.

"Then you use [the injury] as a lesson. You find out what went wrong to cause the problem, and you correct it."

The major difference between the Eastern and Western approach to sports medicine, Seo says, is that "Western medicine too much relies on machines." Although "some machines, like X-ray, you need," Seo calls most physical therapy gadgets "useless" at best and "harmful" at worst. "Shooting people with B-12 makes them get old too fast," he says. "When you push yourself that way you hurt the body."

Beneath his politeness in explaining his philosophy is an irritation at two "tight-headed" Western ideas he considers central causes of ill health: the focus on cure, rather than prevention, and the notion that the mind and body are somehow two separate entities. Health — and athletic prowess — is achieved, he says, through "balance of the spiritual, mental and physical. If one is not in balance, nothing works right."

The key to achieving this delicate balance is "conditioning." — Seo's all-encompassing word for fitness of body and soul. And the best way to achieve top condition, he maintains, is stretching.

But what Seo means by stretching is far different from the jerky, jumpy toe touches and knee bends Westerners perform to prepare their bodies for a sport. Seo's daily 90-minute stretching session is almost a sport in itself: starting with special breathing, moving to gentle warm-up stretches, then vigorous stretches for every muscle in the body and finishing with cool-down stretches that have a lush, meditative quality. Stretching Seo-style requires intense concentration. The result can be flexibility, strength, coordination and — to some degree — an aerobic workout.

Most Westerners — including professional athletes — "stretch very, very wrong," in Seo's view. The biggest mistake, he says, is confusing the two basic kinds of stretches: ballistic and static. Ballistic stretches are quick and bouncy, requiring rapid contraction and release of muscles. Static stretches are slow, fluid movements that ease the muscle gently to its limit, then relax it.

Westerners, with their focus on "the gain of pain," often begin with ballistic stretching on a "cold" body, which puts great stress on joints and muscles and can result in injury. The effect, he says, is like twisting a dry sponge. Breathing and static stretching, however, bring oxygen

Continued on page 10W



Max Neuhaus in a Montparnasse Metro corridor.

John Schall

Musics, for Sound Reasons

PARIS — Max Neuhaus has a master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music and in the 1960s, playing such difficult works as Stockhausen's "Zyklus," he won a unique reputation as a solo percussionist. Also, Neuhaus tends to use the word music in the plural: musics. All of which

moment each individual creates it for himself in his own way according to what he remembers. That's the concept. I've made a proposal to Tokyo, I haven't realized one yet."

Neuhaus speaks in rushed, melodious tones, has a warm and jolly laugh, smokes unfilleted Camels and is 6 feet, 4 inches tall. He was born 43 years ago in Beaumont, Texas, but his scientist father was frequently sent to work in New York State, so Max grew up, he says, bilingual. At 14 he took drum lessons from Gene Krupa and at 18 he left home with a dance band. Later he toured with Pierre Boulez and became a successful solo percussionist. By the time he made an album for the Columbia Masterworks series in 1968, he had already decided to give up performing, in part because he was fed up with doing four hours of calisthenics a day and traveling alone with 2,000 pounds of equipment packed in 21 cases.

"It was like having to move your whole house and set it up the same way in a foreign city. It demands a very precise kind of athleticism — you not only have to get the stuff and set it up, which takes half a day, but you have to stand up for hours and make music by yourself by moving around it."

After traveling, God, hundreds of thousands of miles, having had a lot of experience with concert halls, with concert audiences, I felt it was antiquated, that people were going into those spaces with the habits not of the 20th century but of the 19th. So I wiped the slate clean."

Performing music on a stage dates only to the mid-18th century, Neuhaus says. "But in many societies very complex music evolved as a center of communal activity, which included all members of the community as members — a process that people are in instead of watching."

Using modern electronics, Neuhaus began reinventing communal music with his broadcast pieces, the last of which, in 1977, involved 10,000 American cities and whistling into the receiver. The music was electronically mixed and redistributed to an audience of 4 million people. Neuhaus plans a similar, larger scheme involving several countries.

"It's hard to use the word 'musics,' because people envision people trying to sing," Neuhaus says, "but my concept with the broadcast pieces is to make them into neutral entities which respond to the way people use them."

Neither the broadcast pieces nor the sound installations oblige the public to listen. "The artist working in a public space has a different responsibility from the artist in a private space and one should be able to give an audience the alternative of entering into a piece or not. But it really goes back further, to saying you cannot educate the experience of a work of art, that it's unique to each individual, that each individual has the experience of a work in his own way and when he's ready."

Neuhaus agrees that what he calls sound other people might call noise. "I think we've got some very naive concepts about music — softly and over a period of about 10 minutes grows to be quite loud. But because of its gradual growth and integration it's not really perceived and it suddenly disappears. At that

One sound that he calls a noise — "The legal definition of noise is any unwanted sound" — is New York ambulance and police sirens, which he is trying to have changed.

"The fact that such a sound exists at all shows how little consciously sound means to people in our society. We're a visual society. If a visual element as strong as those sirens existed in society, it wouldn't be allowed."

"They don't even work. The main thing you want to know if you hear a police car or an ambulance is where it is so you can tell what to do about it. The sounds they happened upon for those emergency vehicles are in fact some of the hardest to find. So the goal is to design a sound — I talk like a scientist here because it is a pragmatic as well as an esthetic project — the goal is to design a sound which is optimized for its localizability and has a psychological character which doesn't terrify people. Terrifying people doesn't get them to do anything."

Talking to the police hasn't been easy, nor was learning what Neuhaus calls "engineers" to construct his sound pieces. Articulate as he is, a lot of people don't understand what they cannot see, and most of the pedestrians who cross Times Square don't even know they are treading on art.

"I've been working in this field for 17 years and still a lot of people don't know what I do," Neuhaus says. "There's a lot of talk about, but I think it's impossible to talk about the experience which should be unique to each person. If one states the way it's supposed to be heard, one destroys the possibility for that."

Still, foundations and other backers deal with blueprints and words. Neuhaus is a good fund-raiser and doesn't mind talking about money — "It's a reality for any large project" — but unlike Christo, another public artist who finances his projects by selling lithographs, Neuhaus has until recently had nothing to show. "The act of buying has made the visual arts a very up-to-date activity in our society," he says. "Because I'm in a nontangible medium I didn't have anything to enter that market with."

He has now begun to sell what he calls annotated working drawings and also what he calls his timepieces: an alarm clock that awakens the sleeper by silence rather than sound.

People tend to be scared of aural art and electronics. Neuhaus says that it isn't all that mysterious and that he first got into electronics as a percussionist who needed new sounds but didn't want to add to his ton of equipment. "I bought contact microphones and boxes with filters. Then I got curious about what was in the box and everything was in the box!"

"People think computers and electronics are complicated just because it's a different language. It's a lot less complicated than the decisions we make just getting through daily life, getting on airplanes and metros. It's really quite straightforward. It has to be, otherwise it doesn't work. It has one dimension that we're not used to as normal human beings and that is it indeed isn't perfect, it's nothing. We're used to a little leeway."

"It's not complicated, it's just a question of using the materials available. If Beethoven had had a computer, he would have been a programmer, I think."

For Children of the Atomic Age



by Bart Mills

WESTIMON, England — It's a 40-mile train ride from London to the town nearest the Sussex village where Raymond Briggs lives. Remember that distance.

Briggs has written and illustrated a widely enjoyed series of children's books, including "Father Christmas Goes on Holiday" and "Fungus the Bogeyman." Now, in "When the Wind Blows," which reached the British adult bestseller list, Briggs uses the same picture-book format as in his children's books to depict the last week in the lives of a simple village couple after a nuclear bomb falls on London, 40 miles away.

The old couple, Jim and Hilda Bloggs, hear on the radio that nuclear war is likely in three days. They stock up on canned food and build a makeshift shelter, obediently following the directions in the government's civil defense leaflets. They survive the blast, civilly recalling their experiences during the Blitz. Everything got back to normal after that earlier war, and the Bloggses porter about their cottage, not comprehending why their water has been turned off this time and why there's nothing on the radio. Eventually, when the wind blows, the fallout will drop, and dead will be Bloggses, country and all.

"I didn't think 'When the Wind Blows' would sell much," says Briggs. "I wasn't at all sure, in fact, that my publisher would bring it out. It's obviously a depressing book. And it's not a children's book, not the sort of thing that's given at Christmas. So it was published as an adult book. Incomprehensibly, it was on the Sunday Times bestseller list for six weeks. It was listed as nonfiction — rather frightening, that."

"When the Wind Blows" appeared in Britain and the United States at a time of increasing public perception of nuclear war as a political issue. In New York City, the post-9/11 School is using the book as a text. An hour-long animated film of the book is in production in England and Briggs is preparing a London stage version.

Can a slim picture book have any effect on people's thinking about nuclear war? "I might," says the 48-year-old Briggs, "but I think most of the people who buy it are disarmers, peace-very people. I'm preaching to the converted. I suppose, though you can use the book equally to argue for the view that the best way to avoid nuclear war is to preserve our nuclear deterrent. How you interpret nuclear war, whether by disarmament or deterrence, is a matter of interpretation. The important thing is to avoid it."

Briggs himself is a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain, although he didn't join until after he had written "When the Wind Blows." He says, "I used to think the main threat is nuclear weapons themselves. The East-West conflict is trivial in comparison. Compared with the threat of nuclear weapons, the communism-capitalism conflict is like Swift's battle between the narrow-enders and the big-enders in respect of eggs. I think our

system is miles better than the Russians', but it's not worth nuclear war."

There was an uproar in Parliament over "When the Wind Blows" after its publisher, Hamish Hamilton, sent copies to all members of the House of Commons. Briggs recalls, "This bloke in the House of Lords got up and demanded to know who was behind it. He thought it was some kind of diabolical KGB plot."

Briggs says he did the book after seeing a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary about the effect on Britain if there were a nuclear war. "I was thinking about the program the next morning. It so happened that there was a TV crew down here making some kind of program about me. One of the crew said — purely as a joke, because I'm known for doing sweet kiddies' books — 'There's your next book, Ray!' It suddenly came to me that he was right. I dropped what I was doing and started 'When the Wind Blows' that day."

Briggs's first step was to visit his local post office and procure a government publication, "Protect and Survive," which promises, "This booklet tells you how to make your home and your family as safe as possible under nuclear attack." He also picked up the West Sussex local government's publication, "Household's Survival Guide."

"I worked on the same principle as I always have: Take a mythological creature like Father Christmas, imagine him to be wholly real and proceed logically from there. For nuclear war, which is a hypothetical situation, God knows, isn't all that hypothetical. I imagined what would actually happen if some ordinary people were told there would be war in three days' time."

"It's all very understated in the book. Things are going to be very much worse. Jim and Hilda have a very quiet death without extreme suffering. They weren't shredded by flying glass or burned to a crisp. They weren't in London, so their house didn't evaporate in the blast."

"The book has been criticized because the characters are so unimpressive. But many people are that unimpressive. Unless you meet a traffic warden now and then, you might not realize that. The characters had to be that unimpressive to take the government pamphlets seriously — that was half the point of the book."

Briggs, the son of a milkman, lives a quiet, solitary, middle-class life surrounded by his collection of vintage children's books and stacks of newer pamphlets about nuclear war. His wife died nine years ago and he is childless. He has "a lady friend who lives up the road who has two kids."

These children, now 15 and 16, have been Briggs's sounding board over the years. One of his books — "Gentleman Jim" — "came about from talking to them. They said they wanted to live out in the woods. They thought they could live by killing rabbits and such. I pook-pooked the idea. I told them, 'You couldn't do that, you'd be arrested for vagrancy.' It dawned on me that there isn't any room these days for childish dreams like that. They're ruined by laws or lack of money or lack of education."

"Gentleman Jim" (1980) is about an attendant in a public lavatory who decides he "might be getting into a rut" and realizes "there's not much opportunity for self-advancement in toilets." He dreams of becoming a cowboy and makes some pathetic attempts to realize his dream. He runs afoul of the authorities and winds up being committed to an asylum.

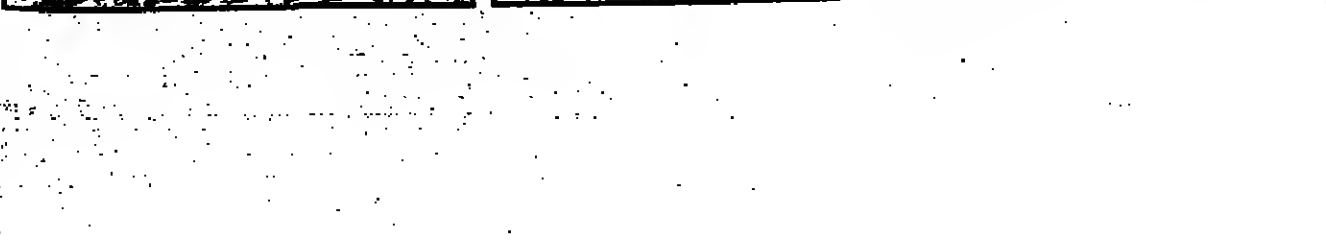
Briggs's books, like Roald Dahl's, appeal to the rebellious side of their young readers. His classic "Father Christmas" (1973) presented Santa Claus as an irritable old figure who wakes up Christmas Eve grumbling, "Blooming Christmas here again!" and growling, "I hate winter." He dreams of summer in the sun, but instead he must go down all those blooming chimneys full of blooming soot. He finishes his work, opens his own presents ("Blooming awful tie from Auntie Elsie"), settles into bed with a nice cup of tea and scowls at the reader, "Happy blooming Christmas to you too!"

"Fungus the Bogeyman" (1977) was also about a man not entirely sure he was in the right job. Fungus works hard every night, doing what a good bogeyman should: turning people's doorknobs very, very slowly, scraping windows with tree branches and generally causing things to go bump in the night. "I can't think what else I could do," he murmurs, full of angst. "I used to enjoy it." It's only when Fungus returns to slinky, mucky Bogeyland and his smelly, unwashed beloved wife Mildred that he sees any point to his life: "Oh, you are an angel, my lovely drop of slop — what would I do without you?" But she withdraws. "Ooooh, don't touch me with those hands, they're all clean and dry!"

Briggs's books are laid out in strip-cartoon form, like comic books. Indeed, he once aspired to be a cartoonist. "I went to art school to learn how. I was told that cartoonists are inferior to artists and that I should want to be a painter. Painting is more of an occupation for gentlemen. So I switched to painting. After four years at that school, I went on for two more years of training at the Slade. I found out there that I was not a painter. I was absolutely useless at it. Then I thought at least I could be a portrait painter. I thought the commissions would come rolling in from the aristocrats. Nothing."

"I turned to illustration. It was mostly for advertisements, but then I got more and more book work. Most book-illustrating work is for children's books. Some of the stories I had to illustrate were such rubbish that I decided to try my hand at writing. Writing pays better than illustrating, you know. The illustrator doesn't get any royalties."

Briggs's books have always had an underlying seriousness, so it's no surprise his work is now aimed unequivocally at adults. "The work just turned into adult books," he says, "whatever the difference is." Briggs continues to evolve. He is working on "a long, unillustrated text — not a novel. I hope it's not a novel, novels don't sell. I won't say anything more about it in case it's absolute rubbish. It is an adult subject, and, yes, it's fairly unpleasant."



Taking Steps to Save the Dance

by Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — Let's not mince words, but say what has to be said as bluntly as possible: Dance, as an art form, is in an absolute mess. There, now, it's been said.

Almost immediately, I suspect, there will be angry sputters and fans will start waxing eloquent over the marvelous performances of Miss X or Mr. Y. Or they'll extol the glories of the Ballet Such-and-Such or the So-and-So Modern Dance Company. A few may even praise someone's choreography. But to those who do, a question should be put: How can you be sure that you'll ever see that choreography again?

Dance may be an art of magnificent spectacle, but it is an art surprisingly lacking in any sizable and coherently organized body of choreographic literature that can be compared with the extant bodies of musical or dramatic literature. Precious few examples of historically important choreography can be seen anywhere. The creations of the 18th- and early 19th-century reformers — including those of

Jean-Georges Noverre, Gasparo Angiolini and Salvatore Viganò — are totally lost. No complete ballet exists by Jules Perrot. Not many exist by the prolific Marius Petipa. And while the Danes are proud of their great 19th-century choreographer, August Bournonville, of his more than 40 compositions only eight ballets and a few divertissements remain.

What is particularly shocking is our willingness to permit choreographic deterioration to continue, for we often don't know how to deal with the choreography we do possess. Though we live at a time when we can preserve choreography through films and notation, works — both notated and unnotated, filmed and unfilmed — are constantly being altered. A friend recently told me that he had just seen 32 "Don Quixote" pas de deux at a ballet festival. No two were choreographically identical and not one of them totally resembled the "Don Quixote" that was standard when my friend was a student.

Even though legitimate variants of a work may exist and virtuosos dancers, like virtuoso singers, may under certain circumstances add ornaments to the showpieces they perform, the

idea that there can be at least 32 different versions of "Don Quixote" is an appalling one, for it implies that we are not really sure what choreography involves.

Just what is a ballet for a modern dance work? Is it a sequence of specific steps? Or do specific steps not matter so long as a certain style or atmosphere is preserved? Or is a ballet anything that one does to a familiar plot or piece of music? No actor or critic would regard Aeschylus's "The Libation Bearers," Sophocles's "Electra" and O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" as the same play, even though they tell the same story. Yet, in discussing "Swan Lake," productions that try to preserve traditional choreography, productions that combine traditional choreography with new choreography and productions that consist almost entirely of new choreography are regularly lumped together by dancers, writers and audiences without qualification. So what, then, constitutes "Swan Lake"? Simply some Tchaikovsky music to which anything goes?

Just how chaotic dance is becomes particularly

Continued on page 10W

TRAVEL

Unearthing a Golden Age

by Marvyn Howe

IZMIR, Turkey — In a remote upland valley of southwestern Turkey, where the traffic is largely sheep and goats and the air is sweet with pomegranate and pine, where women in long flowered skirts and kerchiefs chat at a public fountain and the main event is a local wedding, archaeologists are uncovering what appears to have been one of the glories of Greece and ancient Rome.

Aphrodisias, only a day trip away from the seaport of Izmir, isn't even found on most maps of modern Turkey. There are no large cities nearby and none of the tourist hotels, trinket stands and snack shops that proliferate around excavations.

According to ancient texts, the city was once known as Ninioe and became an important religious center dedicated to local fertility goddesses, who were later equated with Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and beauty. The golden age of Aphrodisias, once a city of some 60,000 inhabitants, is said to have extended from the first century B.C. to the fifth century A.D. The site has been systematically explored for only the last two decades by a Turkish archaeologist, Kenan Erim, under the auspices of New York University, with the support of the National Geographic Society.

The site has yielded such a wealth of high-quality archaeological material that the archaeologists don't know what to do with it all. A handsome new museum was opened on the site in the summer of 1979, but it was soon full and now so are the warehouses, and the discoveries are continuing.

"What we're working on now appears to be a vast complex in the center of the ancient city, with two long parallel porticoes leading to some focal point, which we haven't excavated yet," Erim said. "It will probably be a cult place, a temple or a shrine, dedicated to the glorification of the emperors of Rome."

This building complex, known as the Sebasteion, which comes from the Greek word for Augustus, dates to the first half of the first century A.D. and was found when workers were putting up an electric power line in 1976. Subsequent excavations have revealed what seems to have been an elaborate three-story colonnade, connected by imposing reliefs. Among the spectacular panels discovered, one depicts the birth of Eros; others show the Emperor Claudius subduing Britannia; the liberation of Prometheus by Hercules; figures representing the Imperial Roman provinces of Crete, Cyprus and Sicily, as well as the people under the reign of Augustus; the Balkans, Egyptians, Arabs, Galicians.

The discovery of the Sebasteion ranks among the major archaeological events of this century, according to Dr. Erim. Dr. Machiel Melfink, president of the Archaeological Institute of America and head of the department of classical and Near Eastern archaeology at Bryn Mawr, is also impressed with the discoveries at the site. "The Roman architecture and art recovered there is remarkably well preserved," she said. "Every time he comes back, we're amazed."

Dr. Erim, 52, has devoted much of his life to Aphrodisias, coming to work on the site every summer. A professor of classics at New York University, he has thought of the United States as home since 1947, when his father became the first Turkish member of the United Nations Secretariat.

Aphrodisias, situated inland at the base of Babo-Dag (the father mountain), long escaped the attention of archaeologists, who concentrated on more accessible sites such as Ephesus, Troy and Pergamum along the Aegean. French and Italian missions carried out brief but fruitful excavations at Aphrodisias in 1904, 1905 and 1937. Only since 1961, however, have the regular N.Y.U. excavations brought to light the importance of Aphrodisias, where there is evidence of settlements dating back to the fifth century B.C.

One of Dr. Erim's assistants, Sükri Tül, welcomes visitors to the site. Tül, who is 26 years old, studied archaeology at Ankara University and, like Dr. Erim, talks of Aphrodisias with proprietary passion. A resident of Aphrodisias, Tül is in charge of the works on the Sebasteion and is also doing research on the city's prehistorical period.

"Our site is certainly the most beautiful of the eastern Mediterranean," he asserted as he accompanied visitors to the Acropolis, or central mound, for an overall view. He pointed out the now-abandoned village of Geyre, which had grown up over the ruins of Aphrodisias. In the distance rises new Geyre, built by the government after the 1956 earthquake.

Still visible are parts of the old Byzantine wall, which once ran for about two miles around the heart of the city. Out of the wall on the north rises the stadium, built in the first century A.D. for 30,000 spectators and one of the best-preserved structures of its kind anywhere. It was originally used for athletic events but later served as an arena for gladiators and wild-animal combats.

On the eastern slope of the Acropolis stands the theater, built in the late Hellenistic period, about the first century B.C. This handsome



building used to seat 8,000 people and lay buried under the village of Geyre until the late 1960s. Nearby are the theater baths and a large piazza, restored last year. Some of the inscriptions and relief scrolls have been boarded up, in part to protect them, in part for copyright reasons in connection with "Aphrodisias and Rome," a recently published book by Joyce M. Reynolds, a professor at Cambridge University and colleague of Dr. Erim. At first I resented this restriction but later concluded there is so much to see at Aphrodisias, the protective nature of the archaeologists can be forgiven.

The Baths of Hadrian, with six large halls, was the first major discovery here by a French archaeologist, Paul Gaudin, in 1904, and contained a good deal of sculpture and reliefs now found in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum. Nearby the agora, or business center, is still largely unexplored.

The Temple of Aphrodite was built in the late Hellenistic period and transformed into a Christian basilica in the fifth century, with its columns moved to form a nave and two aisles.

There are a number of other impressive buildings and porticoes, the fine odeum or concert hall, the Bishop's Palace with blue marble columns, the gateway and two partially excavated Byzantine churches.

"It's lucky there was no big city nearby because thieves would have probably pilfered Aphrodisias's treasures as they have done in other places," Tül remarked as he led the way through the rich and tastefully arranged museum. In the Imperial Hall of the museum stand splendid statues of emperors and empresses, princes and princesses. Aphrodisias Hall exhibits statues of the goddess and portraits of her priests and priestesses.

For the visitor, the chief drawback to Aphrodisias is that there is no place to stay nearby and, in fact, no restaurant or snack bar in the vicinity. This in some ways is an advantage, as the site is unspoiled. "Aphrodisias is not going to become another Side," Dr. Erim insists, referring to the Greco-Roman city on Turkey's southern coast, where tourist shops and discos have grown up in the middle of the ruins.

For the hardy visitor here, there is the Belediye, or Town Hall Hotel at Karacasu, eight miles away, which is very plain and friendly, almost too friendly, at the equivalent of \$2.75 a night for a double. Most people visit Aphrodisias on excursions from Izmir, 133 miles away, sometimes combining the tour with a visit to Hierapolis, near Pamukkale.

VIP Tourism Pirincioğlu Limited (Cumhuriyet Caddesi 12, Elmadag, Istanbul, tel. 46.20.73) has daily tours from Izmir to Aphrodisias and Hierapolis for the equivalent of \$59, including transportation and lunch. (The price can go down to \$10 or less if the group is sufficiently large.) Egeur Talatpasa Boulevard (NATO Arkasi, Izmir, tel. 21.79.25) also arranges group tours from Izmir.

The best way to see Aphrodisias, however, is to rent a car in Izmir and go over for the day, then continue to Pamukkale to spend the night in the comfort of the Motel Koru (\$14.50 for a double). On one side, the motel overlooks the strange glacierlike calcium waterfalls for which Pamukkale (cotton fortress) is named; on the other, the holy city of Hierapolis and its astonishing necropolis.

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Restaurants: Grub Méditerranée

by Patricia Wells

NEW YORK — In a city overburdened with pompous, pretentious restaurants serving ersatz ethnic fare, Andrée's Mediterranean comes on like a breath of clear, spring air. Impassably seasoned Middle Eastern appetizers, fresh, rare-roasted American lamb, fiery couscous and smiling service in honey surroundings combine to make this three-and-a-half-year-old restaurant one of Manhattan's best finds.

The tiny brownstone dining room, open only for dinner and by reservation, is the creation of Andrée Levy Abramoff, a petite Egyptian-born woman with a sensitive palate, remarkably high standards and more energy than she knows what to do with. The restaurant could be called an underground establishment, in that even many New Yorkers, who pride themselves on their encyclopedic knowledge of New York fare, may never have heard of Andrée's.

But people flocked out about Andrée through the grapevine, a rather impressive grapevine at that. Jean Troisgros, the French chef, has sampled Andrée's moussaka, Craig Claiborne, the restaurant critic, called it "one of the best half-year-old restaurants out of Manhattan's best finds." Billy Carter slipped in one night during his brother's presidency, and Christian Milau, the French critic, recently included Andrée's on his list of personal favorites in New York.

Why all the fuss? Because diners in New York are tired of hackneyed, unimaginative menus, of overcrowded, haphazard, singles restaurants, of faded feteuocaine, of brown rice and soggy mushrooms, of Chinese restaurants that serve food that would embarrass the corner carryout. Diners also relish a bit of personal attention, a restaurant with an air of conviviality, and they like to know that a real human being, not a robot, is behind the stove — all elements found at Andrée's.

After all, how many chefs are sent a congratulatory bouquet of flowers, before the meal? How many do their marketing like any big-city housewife, on foot, with a battered metal grocery cart? And how many hold an annual reunion of regular diners, doing all the cooking themselves?

Andrée's Mediterranean is a real family affair, with Andrée's amiable, soft-spoken husband, Charlie, acting as maître d'hôtel, and daughters, Monique and Jacqueline, often serving the 30 or so guests who come nightly.

Regular customers get into the act, as well. One faithful diner frequently delivers home-grown herbs and vegetables fresh from her Long Island garden and even grows to order the miniature eggplant that Andrée preserves and serves as an appetizer. Students from Andrée's cooking school also assist, preparing some of the restaurant's appetizers in their own kitchens, and her 65-year-old mother occasionally drops in to make sure Andrée is doing justice to the family recipes. On Andrée's days off, regular diners often invite the 46-year-old chef to serve into their homes or to other favorite restaurants.

The menu reflects Andrée's international background and interests. She was born and raised in Cairo, left for France in 1956, then came to the United States in 1959. She's been here since, first with a job in publishing, then when her passion for food took over, into catering, a cooking school and finally the restaurant, which opened in April 1979.

First courses have a decidedly Middle Eastern accent, with such standards as freshly stuffed grape leaves; spinach-and-feta cheese triangles wrapped in phyllo dough; that smooth, garlicky eggplant-and-sesame oil known as baba ghanoush, and firm, crunchy kibbeh, fingerlike, deep-fried croquettes made of cracked wheat and lean lamb, pine nuts, allspice and pomegranate juice.

In New York, many of those dishes suffer from overexposure and poor preparation, and

it takes Andrée to make them sing, to come alive again. Everything but the warm pita bread, which comes from a baker in Brooklyn, is made fresh by Andrée and her female assistants. The feta is Bulgarian double cream, the eggplant is personally selected by Andrée and broiled to a blister, fresh each morning, and that remarkably irresistible kibbeh is formed carefully, expertly by hand.

Diners will find French-influenced daily specials such as a fresh, hearty cassoulet and roast duck with green peppercorn sauce, along with a medley of evenly spaced Mediterranean dishes that include the famous beef moussaka, and a substantial, beautifully seasoned entrée of fresh Cornish hen stuffed with pine nuts, raisins and cracked wheat.

Soup lovers with inquisitive palates will want to try the unusual mulokheyyah soup, prepared with a spinachlike green, native to Egypt, and spiced with garlic, coriander, cumin and cayenne. Do sample the delicate red lentil soup — light and filling at the same time — when it's on the menu.

Desserts range from a rich and compact chocolate-walnut torte to a classic and appealing mocha crème royale, and include such sweet and fresh Mediterranean specialties as pistachio-laced baklava, and khachol, a refreshing fruit salad that includes dried apricots, prunes and raisins, sweetened with almonds, pistachios and pine nuts.

Andrée's Mediterranean does not have a liquor license, although guests are free to bring wine for their own consumption. If guests call in advance, Mrs. Abramoff will also prepare salt-free, vegetarian or kosher meals.

Andrée's Mediterranean Cuisine, 354 East 74th Street, New York 10021, Tel. (212) 249-6619. Dinner nightly, by reservation only, 7 to 9:30. Closed Sunday and Monday. No credit cards. Alcohol is not served on the premises, though diners may bring their own wine. About \$25 a person, plus tax, tip and corkage fee if diners bring more than one wine.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA Burgkapelle — Jan. 23 and 30; Mass with the Vienna Boys Choir (members of the Hofmusikkapelle).
Funkhaus, Grosser Sendesaal (tel. 69950) — Jan. 23: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Heinz Wallberg conductor. Jan. 24: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor.
Konzertsaal (tel. 72.12.11) — Jan. 23: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. Jan. 24: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor.
Grosser Saal — Jan. 25: Dieter Gorden Quartet, Johnny Griffin Quartet, Woody Shaw Quartet.
Edgip, Edgipiano (Mozart, Brahms, Strauss).
Mozart Saal — Jan. 24: Heinz Medjimorec and Hans Petermann piano (Mozart, Schumann, Reger, Bachmann).
Schubert Saal — Jan. 29: Bonbon Ball.

Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (tel. 78.23.50) — To March 13: "Painters of the American West."
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
CONCERT — Jan. 28: Smetana Quartet (Schubert, Janacek, Dvorak).
RECEITAL — Jan. 31: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).

Ballet — Jan. 22 and 31: "Daphnis and Chloé" (Ravel) Lorin Maazel conductor, John Neumeier choreography.
OPERA — Jan. 23, 26, 29: "Cinderella" (Rossini) Roberto Albaladejo conductor.
Jan. 24: "The Love Potions" (Donizetti) Niklas Barz conductor.
Jan. 25 and 28: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Niklas Barz conductor.
Jan. 27 and 30: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart) Christof Prick conductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45).
CONCERT — Jan. 24 and 27: Guarnieri Quartet, Peter Serkin piano, Halito Beyle piano (Brahms).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 30: Tinguely.
Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel. 218.12.66).
Brussels National Opera — Jan. 25, 28, 30: "L'oiseau" (Charpentier) Sylvain Cambreling conductor.
RECEITAL — Jan. 29: Stuart Burrows tenor, John Constable piano.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel. 19.07.19) — Marc Chagall.
International Jazz Montmartre (tel. 11.46.67).
JAZZ — Jan. 26: John Scofield, Steve Swallow, Adam Nussbaum.
Jan. 27: Lou Donaldson Quartet.
Jan. 28: Copenhagen Royal Orchestra (Villa Lobos, Reger, Brahms, Mozart).
Radio House Concert Hall (tel. 45.35.31).
Musée de la Marine (tel. 553.31.70).
To Feb. 13: Pierre Loti.
Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73).
To Feb. 27: "From Carthage to Kairouan: 2,000 Years of Art and History in Tunisia," archaeology.
New Morning (tel. 523.51.41).
JAZZ — Jan. 22: Woody Shaw.
Jan. 26: Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers.
OPERA — To Feb. 6: "La Vierge Joyeuse" (Lohrer) Gerhard Decker and Olivier Holt conductors.

ENGLAND

LONDON Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
Barbican Theatre — Jan. 25-27: "Poppy" (Nicholls) Royal Shakespeare Company.
The Pit — Jan. 24-27: "Witch of Edmonton." Royal Shakespeare Company.
British Library (Great Russell St. WC1)
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "The Mary Rose and the Tudor Navy."
British Museum (tel. 636.15.55) — To April 10: "The Art of Japan 17th-19th Century."
Burgh House (New End Sq. NW3)
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Kate Greenaway: A Hampstead Artist."
Hammer Smith Odeon (tel. 748.40.31).
ROCK — Jan. 24: Echo and the Bunnymen.
Hotel Russell (Russell Sq. WC1) — Jan. 23: One Day Antiques Fair.

FRANCE

AULNOY Jazz Festival (tel. 869.96.96) — Jan. 22: Eddy Louiss Orchestra, Claude Bernard Quintet.
Jan. 29: Michel Portal Quintet.
PARIS, Chapelle des Lombards (tel. 357.24.22).
To Jan. 29: Touré Kunda.
Galerie Herouet (44 rue des Francs-Bourgeois) — To Jan. 31: Alberte Revel sculptures.
Musée d'Art et d'Essai (tel. 723.36.53) — To Jan. 25: "Country Photographs by George Shaw."
To March 25: "Aspects of Neoplatonism in the 17th Century."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 723.61.23) — To Feb. 20: "Fellini: His Photographs and Drawings."
To Feb. 20: "Cobra 1948-1951."
Musée de la Marine (tel. 553.31.70).
To Feb. 13: Pierre Loti.
Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 265.12.73).
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GERMANY

BERLIN Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).
Ballet — Jan. 26: "Tutuguri" (Rühm) Moses Pendleton choreography.
OPERA — Jan. 21 and 25: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).
Jan. 22 and 24: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61).
English National Opera — Jan. 22 and 25: "Oello" (Verdi) Mark Elder conductor.
Jan. 27: "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod) Louis Frémaux conductor.
Jan. 30 and 31: "The Queen of Spades" (Tchaikovsky) Mark Elder conductor.
ICC Berlin (tel. 30.38.1) — Jan. 24: Nana Mouskouri.
Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51).
CONCERTS — Jan. 25: Guarnieri Quartet, Hatto Beyerle viola (Brahms).
Jan. 26: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Daniel Nazareth conductor, Justus Frantz piano (Sibelius, Grieg, Elgar).
Quasimodo (tel. 312.80.86).
JAZZ — Jan. 26: Lou Donaldson Quartet.
Theater des Westens (tel. 312.10.22).
ROCK — Jan. 31: Ultravox.
FRANKFURT Alte Oper (tel. 13400).
Grosser Saal — Jan. 26: Randy Newman.
Jan. 27 and 28: Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Vidar Neumann conductor (Friser, Martin, Brahms).
Hindemith Saal — Jan. 26: René Schar violin, Toshiro Hatanaka piano (Mozart, Beethoven, Schöcherl, Hindemith, Staar, Grieg).

Jan. 27: Ameliese Fried contralto, Peter Nelson piano (Beethoven, Mahler, Rühm, Debussy, Brahms).
Café Theater (tel. 63.64.64) — Jan. 22, 25-29: "Animal Farm" (George Orwell).
Jahrhunderthalle Hochstet (tel. 30.10.56) — Jan. 26: Wilmar Chamber Orchestra, Saulus Soudouckis conductor, Bruno Lechner conductor piano (Vivaldi, Mozart, Tchaikovsky).
Ballet — Jan. 22: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Reinhard Schwarz conductor, John Cranio choreography.
OPERA — Jan. 23: "Parsifal" (Wagner) Michael Gieseler conductor.
Jan. 28: "Carmen" (Bizet) Judith Somogi conductor.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, KONG HALL (tel. 522.99.28).
Concert Hall — To Jan. 24: Hong Kong Dance Company.
Theatre — Jan. 29: Tereita Botelho piano.
Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 522.41.27) — Jan. 28-Feb. 17: "Urban Council Fine Art Award Winners," six contemporary Hong Kong artists.

ISRAEL

JERUSALEM Israel Museum (tel. 63.62.31) — To Feb. 2: "Archaeology, Toys and Games of the Ancient World."
To June 30: "Bezalel, 1906-1929."
To Dec. 31: "Inter-Departmental Portables," objects from the earliest nomadic times until the present which were made to be carried or worn.
Jerusalem Theater (tel. 66.71.67).
CONCERT — Jan. 25: Israel Sinfonia, Mendel Rodan conductor, Maurice Bourgeois oboe (Haydn, Martin, Beethoven).

ITALY

BOLOGNA Teatro Comunale (tel. 22.99.99).
OPERA — Jan. 22-27: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
MILAN Teatro alla Scala (tel. 80.91.26).
Ballet — Jan. 22-Feb. 7: "Lieb und Leid" (Mahler), Michel Saron conductor, Joseph Rusillo choreography.
OPERA — Jan. 22 and 23: "Macbeth" (Verdi) Luigi Zito conductor.
GENOVA Teatro Margherita (tel. 54.27.92) — Jan. 23, 25, 30: "Francesca da Rimini" (Zandonai) Maurizio Arena conductor.
ROME French Academy (Via Trinità dei Monti).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 6: "Picasso and the Mediterranean."
Rome Opera (tel. 46.17.55) — Jan. 22, 28, 30: "Simone Boccanegra" (Verdi) Giuseppe Patané conductor.
Teatro Olimpico (tel. 360.17.52) — Jan. 26: Fitzwilliam Quartet (Tchaikovsky, Fauré, Beethoven).

JAPAN

TOKYO Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel. 213.31.11) — To Feb. 6: Exhibition of French art from Paris's Musée du Petit Palais.
Kosei Nenbutsu Hall (tel. 270.61.91) — Jan. 27: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Vittorio Negri conductor, Hamao Fujiwara violin (Bach, Vivaldi).

National Museum of Modern Art (tel. 214.25.61) — To Jan. 30: "Bridges and Needles."
Suntory Museum of Art (tel. 470.10.73) — To Feb. 6: "L'Art with Wares and Ceramics," including kimonos, plates, lunch boxes, etc.
Kaikan Kaikan (tel. 828.21.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 25: Bonaparte Quartet, Takahiro Sonoda piano (Schubert, Tchaikovsky, Brahms).
Jan. 27: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Daniel Nazareth conductor, Justus Frantz piano (Sibelius, Grieg, Elgar).
Quasimodo (tel. 312.80.86).
JAZZ — Jan. 31: Kenny Drew Trio, with Clark Terry.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO Auditorium Rainier III (tel. 30.42.27) — Jan. 30: Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Hubert Soudant conductor, Horacio Gutierrez piano (Glinka, Chopin, Shostakovich).
Salle Garnier (tel. 50.76.54).
OPERA — Jan. 23: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart) Monte Carlo Opera Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Lawrence Foster conductor.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM Concertgebouw (tel. 52.41.27) — Jan. 23: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Kleine Zaal — Jan. 28 and 30: Guarnieri Quartet, Peter Serkin piano (Brahms).
Rijksmuseum (tel. 73.21.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 20: "Travels with Huygens," drawings by Christian Huygens.
To May: Treasures from the wreck of De Witte Leeuw.
Stedelijk Museum (tel. 73.21.66).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 30: "Drawings of Melle."
To Feb. 13: "Jaap van den Ende: Paintings and Drawings."
The Last Waterhole (tel. 24.48.28).
COUNTRY MUSIC — To Feb. 20: Gary P. Nunn with John Edwards and The Pride of Texas Band.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH National Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21) — Feb. 20: "Through Children's Eyes: A Fresh Look at Contemporary Art."
Queen's Hall (tel. 668.2.17).
CONCERT — Jan. 27: Edinburgh Quartet (Mendelssohn, Debussy, Beethoven).
Jan. 29: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marba conductor, John Ogdon piano (Elgar, Mozart, Brahms).
GLASGOW City Hall (tel. 552.59.61) — Jan. 30: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marba conductor, John Ogdon piano (Elgar, Mozart, Bartók).
Musée Royal (tel. 33.11.24).
OPERA — Jan. 22: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart) Scottish Opera, Alexander Gibson conductor.

SPAIN

MADRID Fundación Juan March. **EXHIBITION** — To March 15: "Roy Lichtenstein 1970-1980."

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA English Church Hall (tel. 94.05.27).
Jan. 25-27: "The Browning Version" (Rattigan); "Pierrot Lunaire" (Schoenberg) (Saunders) Geneva English Drama Society playing.
Musée de l'Athénée (tel. 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 6: "Selection of Swiss Paintings."
LAUSANNE Théâtre Municipal (tel. 22.64.33) — Jan. 26 and 29: "Pierrot and the Magic Flute" (Mozart).
ZÜRICH Hirschen Music Hall (tel. 251.42.52).
COUNTRY MUSIC — Jan. 27-Feb. 10: Gary P. Nunn with John Williams and The Pride of Texas Band.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00) — To Feb. 1: Prints made by Robert Rauschenberg in one of the world's oldest paper mills in China.
Museum of Modern Art (tel. 535.77.10) — To Sept. 4: "La Belle Époque."

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When the Oyster's Your World

by Craig Claiborne
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Lazy and eccentric though they may be, oysters are indeed the "most tender and delicate of seafoods." Whenever considering oysters, my thoughts turn to one of the finest books I have encountered about a single food — "The Oyster," printed in England and edited by Hector Bolitho (Sidgwick and Jackson, 1960).

One learns from the book, for example, that the oyster is the most ungracious of animals and can be rather eccentric. It tells of an oyster that learned to whistle, another that became a mouse, and it explains that in certain lands oysters grow on trees. It is their talent for laziness that makes them, as one expert put it, "the most tender and delicate of seafoods."

Among my favorite lines from the book are the following:

"We found a little bay where the sand was clean and silver. The beach was so hot that we could not bear to put our hands upon it. The water was blue and smooth, with gulls swooping down and piercing the surface with their beaks. The vast dome of the sky was filled with silver light. At the end of the beach the rocks rose calmly to the hills. We walked where there were pools with colored seaweed, darning fishes and anemones in them. Wise old crabs scuttled slowly over the shore."

"We came upon a place where the oysters grew, packed together, close as grapes. My companion put the basket on the ground, and took out two bottles, two glasses, two plates and two forks. I produced nothing but a chisel. I broke the oysters off, one by one, choosing the big ones of tidy shape. The outside of their shells were still wet from the sea. We wiped them open, carefully, to save the liquor from spilling. Then we placed them, 15 upon each plate. My friend produced lemon and red pepper and I began to eat."

"Wait," he said. He opened the bottles, one of champagne and one of stout, and filled the glasses. Thus I came to the pleasure of eating oysters with black velvet, sitting on a beach, with the blue ocean stretched before me."

Oysters, apparently, know no national boundaries, provided the land is surrounded by salt water. And their culinary uses, of course, know no bounds. We enjoy them Southern-style, coated with cornmeal and deep-fried; blended with spinach and turned into a French pâté destined to be served with a mushroom and white-wine sauce; or blended with shrimp and served with an elegant leek butter. Offered here is a sampling of dishes made with that "most tender and delicate of seafoods."

OYSTERS FRIED IN CORNMEAL

24 large, shucked oysters with their liquor
1/2 cup cornmeal, preferably yellow although white may be used
1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
1/2 teaspoon paprika
Salt to taste, if desired
Corn, peanut or vegetable oil for deep frying.

1. Drain the oysters briefly.

2. Combine the cornmeal, black pepper, cayenne pepper, paprika and salt. Blend well.
3. Heat the oil to 375 degrees.
4. Dredge the oysters in the cornmeal mixture. Drop them, a few at a time, in the hot fat and cook, stirring often, until they are golden brown all over. Less than two minutes depending on size. Do not overcook. Remove and drain.
5. Let the fat return to the proper temperature before adding successive batches. Serve, if desired, with tartar sauce, mayonnaise, or Southern-style, with tomato ketchup flavored with Worcestershire sauce, a dash of Tabasco and lemon juice.
Yield: Two servings.

NEW ORLEANS OYSTER LOAF

1 loaf crusty French or Italian bread, preferably about 10 or 12 inches long
2 to 4 tablespoons melted butter
24 oysters fried in cornmeal (see recipe)
2 to 4 tablespoons mayonnaise
Tabasco sauce to taste.

1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
2. Split the loaf in half lengthwise as for making sandwiches. Wrap it in foil and bake about 10 minutes.
3. Preheat the broiler. Brush each half of the bread on the split sides with melted butter and toast until golden on the split side.
4. Pile the oysters on one half of the bread. Spoon the mayonnaise on top and add a few dashes of Tabasco sauce. Cover with the second half of the bread. Split in half crosswise and serve.
Yield: Two servings.

OYSTER AND SPINACH PATE

2 pounds fresh spinach
4 tablespoons butter, plus butter for greasing the pan
1 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 teaspoon finely minced garlic
2 cups finely chopped heart of celery
1 cup heavy cream
3 eggs, lightly beaten
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1/2 teaspoon freshly ground nutmeg
1 cup coarsely chopped drained oysters
Sauce bonne femme (see recipe), optional.

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
2. Rinse the spinach well. Tear off and discard any tough stems and bleached leaves. Set aside.
3. Heat the four tablespoons of butter in a large skillet and add the onion, garlic and celery. Cook, stirring, until the mixture is wilted. Add the spinach and cook until the spinach is wilted.
4. Add the cream and continue cooking, stirring often, about five minutes. Put the mixture into a mixing bowl. Add the bread crumbs, eggs, salt, pepper, nutmeg and oysters. Blend thoroughly.
5. Butter a loaf pan measuring about nine by five by two and three-quarter inches. Pour in the spinach and oyster mixture and smooth over the top.
6. Set the loaf pan in a basin of hot water.

Bring the water to a boil on top of the stove. Place in the oven and bake one hour. Serve, if desired, with sauce bonne femme.
Yield: Six to eight servings.

SAUCE BONNE FEMME

1/2 pound mushrooms, thinly sliced, about three cups
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
1/2 cup dry white wine
1/2 cup oyster liquor
1 tablespoon flour
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley.

1. Prepare the mushrooms and set them aside.
2. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a skillet and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring, and add the mushrooms. Cook, stirring, until the mushrooms are wilted.
3. Add the wine and continue cooking until the liquid is almost, but not totally, evaporated.
4. Add the oyster liquor and cook over high heat about one minute. Add the cream. Cook about 30 seconds.
5. Meanwhile, blend the remaining tablespoon of butter and the flour, and stir it into the sauce. Stir in the parsley and serve.
Yield: Six to eight servings.

OYSTERS AND SHRIMP WITH LEEK BUTTER

9 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons finely chopped shallots
1/2 cup oyster liquor
1/2 cup dry white wine
30 small oysters, about 1 1/4 cups
2 cups finely shredded leeks cut into one-inch lengths
1 pound shrimp, about 16, shelled and deveined
1/2 cup heavy cream
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Heat one tablespoon of the butter in a skillet and add the shallots. Cook briefly, stirring. Add the oyster liquor and wine, and cook over high heat until reduced to about one-third cup.
2. Add the oysters and let them cook briefly, just until the edges curl. Hold a strainer over a saucepan and pour in the oysters with the cooking liquid. Pour the oysters into a mixing bowl.
3. Return the cooking liquid to the skillet and add the leeks. Cook, stirring, about one minute.
4. Add the shrimp and cook about 30 seconds on one side. Turn the shrimp and cook about 30 seconds on the second side or just until the shrimp lose their raw look. Transfer the shrimp to the mixing bowl with the oysters.
5. Add the cream, salt and pepper to the skillet. Cook about one minute. Swirl in the remaining eight tablespoons of butter. Add the shrimp and oysters to the sauce and stir briefly. Do not cook for an extended period. Serve immediately.
Yield: Four to six servings.

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Stretch and One and Two

Continued from page 7W

and blood into the "sponge" of muscle, readying it for ballistic movement.

Stretching is just one of the four basic health improvements Seo says would make people more physically and mentally fit. Listed in order of importance, they are:

• Sleep: "The body needs sleep time to come back to its natural state. Not enough sleep gives you great stress." He recommends 9 to 10 hours for teenagers and athletes, 8 1/2 for those under 40 and 8 for those over 40. "Most beds are too soft," says Seo, who sleeps on a 6-inch-thick mattress on the floor. "They give you backache." The best position for sleep is "on the back with a small pillow just under the neck, leaving the head on the mattress." Second choice is "on your left side" to promote proper digestion.

• Correct Exercise: "Learn from a good exercise teacher with proper training, who has a body that looks like you want to look."
• Relaxation: "At least three times a day you need to relax for 20 to 30 minutes with any kind of enjoyment — listen to music, talk to people, read, watch TV, write a love letter."

• Nutrition: His diet consists of fish, some meat — including the Korean delicacy of deer bones — rice and vegetables. Avoid eating the same foods day after day, he says, to maximize the different kinds of vitamins and minerals consumed.

"The best exercise," Seo says, "is stretching. It gives shape to the body, makes you strong and flexible. Any sport needs stretching first."

Breathing is the key to stretching, Seo says. "Without a steady breath flow the muscles tighten up." To experience the effect, bend over, hold your breath and lift yourself up. Feel the tension and pressure in your lower back? Now try the same thing, but inhale yourself up. The movement should feel much smoother.

"Different motions take different breathing patterns," Seo says, but in general, exhale on a contracting movement and inhale on an expanding movement. Never hold your breath for longer than five seconds.

"Try to feel what is happening in the body when you move. Don't move blind."

If you feel any tightness while stretching, "think of blue — a soothing color — and breathe it through the tense part." To keep your balance, pick a spot to focus your eyes on and remember your center of gravity — called the kua — about one and a half inches below the navel.

Seo recommends stretching the top of the body first and moving gradually down to the feet, ideally to the accompaniment of classical music. "So you don't shock the heart," always begin on the left side first.

Among Seo's stretching exercises:

• Breathe: Prepare your mind and muscles for movement with seven-

al long, deep breaths. Be sure your lungs and abdomen expand as you breathe in and release as you breathe out. Breathe in for eight counts, then out for eight counts. Repeat four times.

• Body Wake-Up "Heart Massage": Stand with legs shoulder-width apart, knees slightly flexed and toes pointed forward. Breathe in as you reach arms straight up and arch back, thrusting pelvis forward. Keep mouth closed, palms toward ceiling and eyes looking up. Hold two seconds, then exhale as you flip palms down and bend forward, keeping arms stretched out until torso is perpendicular to the floor. Repeat.

• Shoulders: Stretch your left arm straight out in front of you in a "Hail Caesar" like salute (similar to a "poling motion" in cross-country skiing); rest your right arm at your side and breathe in. Bring left arm down, right arm up and breathe out. Continue alternating arms while breathing in and out. When the motions become familiar, speed up the movement, but keep it fluid, and flick your wrist at the end of each arm motion.

• Neck: Shrug shoulders, then release. Repeat a few times. Stand tall, breathe in, then exhale as you try to bring your ear to your shoulder without raising the opposite shoulder. Concentrate on pushing the opposite shoulder down. Repeat on the other side.

• Lower Back: Breathe in as you stretch arms overhead, keeping hands just shoulder-width apart, then exhale as you circle your upper body to the left, then down. Inhale as you continue the circle to the right and back up. Reverse.

• Back: Stand with legs shoulder-width apart, toes pointed forward, arms stretched out in front of you, elbows straight. Inhale, then exhale, as you twist your upper body — including your head — as far to the left as you can, being sure your hands stay shoulder-width apart. Inhale as you come back to face front, then exhale, repeat the twist to the left and inhale as you come back to front. Try the same movement with arms stretched out at shoulder height, then angled down slightly.

• Abdomen: Sit with your legs straight out in front of you and your hands resting on the floor slightly behind your hips, keeping elbows straight. Breathe in, then exhale as you hinge at the waist and raise your legs so your body forms a "V." At the same time, raise your hands and extend your fingertips to your toes. Hold for one second at the peak of the motion, take a short breath, then exhale as you return to starting position.

• Legs: Sit down with your legs straight out in front of you and your palms on the floor at the hip joint. Inhale, then exhale as you bend from the waist — keeping chest out — and grab your feet and pull them back toward you. Breathe in as you return to upright position. Try this with feet pointed, then flexed.

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Saving the Dance

Continued from page 7W

lary apparent when one turns to the musical scene. One of the most exciting recent developments in music is the increased concern for period instruments and performing techniques. We have long been able to hear Bach on a harpsichord. But now we can also hear Mozart on a fortepiano and Beethoven and Schubert on the piano of their own times. In contrast, dancers often adapt old works to fit the general performance standards that prevail today, even though the results can resemble Stravinsky's orchestrations of Bach.

Some older dancers view alterations philosophically, claiming that "Just as times change, so dance must change along with the times." Yet some of these same dancers will berate students for having no sense of period style, seemingly unaware that radical choreographic changes in older works may make the mastery of period style difficult. And seldom do dancers stop to think that change can be changes for many different reasons, not all of them equally valid. There can be changes in a work made by the choreographer himself after the premiere, changes made by someone else after the choreographer's death but at a time when the style of the work is still considered current, changes made long after the choreographer's death but in an attempt to imitate the original style and changes made in a totally new style. Each type of change should raise different scholarly and practical questions.

However, apparently believing that art can grow by accretion, some observers dismiss these fine points and argue that the changes

made in an old work by each successive choreographic generation represent the accumulated wisdom of the art. But such a view is tenable only if one believes that art automatically progresses, whereas, to me, the notion of automatic progress is as dubious as it is in morals.

Some observers also argue that the works preserved from any period are that period's masterpieces. Good choreography survives, they claim, but choreography dies. But this view rests upon another odd assumption: the belief that standards of taste never vary. Given our adulation of Bournonville and Isadora Duncan, it is sobering to be reminded that there were times when those choreographers were considered passé. In fact, Duncan's choreography has lived on only through the efforts of a few fanatics who not long ago were dismissed as mere eccentrics.

The reason we take a cavalier attitude toward choreography may be that, despite our pious protestations to the contrary, we still do not consider dance a truly great and serious art. We have been so brainwashed by prudish, who call dance immoral, and pedants, who call it trivial, that we find it difficult to regard dance as potentially equal to poetry or music.

Fortunately, new attitudes may be developing. Interest in dance notation has increased and the existence of choreographic texts will do much to make dance less messy. The recently established Dance History Scholars is only one of several organizations dedicated to historical research in dance. The critic and historian Selma Jeanne Cohen has published

"Next Week, Swan Lake" (Wesleyan University Press, \$17.95), a book that seriously grapples with the problems of the aesthetic identity of a dance. And last summer's Dance Critics' Association conference devoted itself to reconstructions and revivals.

At that conference, Muriel Topaz, executive director of the Dance Notation Bureau, read a statement so provocative that some of it was worth quoting here. According to Topaz, "The basic issue that we confront together, as critics, historians, notators, dancers and choreographers is simple: Is choreography an art form? Is choreography an evanescent form existing only in the bodies and personalities of the initial performers, or does it, like all other performing art forms, have a substance, a compositional integrity that transcends the initial performance?"

If the choreographic art exists, then it must do so more than a vehicle for the performer no matter how virtuosic, stylistically pure or finely bodied. If the choreographic art exists, it must have observable formalistic content, structural components and a reality which lends itself to analytic scrutiny. And, if it exists, it must survive changing tastes, changing technical training and changes in the eye of the beholder."

One can only say amen. Dancers love to quote Yeats's line about the difficulty of distinguishing "the dancer from the dance." But there are occasions when, for the health of the art, clear distinctions must be drawn.

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Don Jones Averages

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180 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96
90 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96
180 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96
90 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96
180 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96
90 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96
180 Day	104.54	108.35	104.54	107.50	+2.96

30%	34	Arif p1	3.55	12	29
01%	80	ArifPof	18.70	11	2500
9%		ArkBas			44
31%	124	Arkha	.92	4.910	1816
1%	12-32	ArmR1		2	102
22%	14%	Armo	1.20	6.5	527
31%	21%	Armo p12.10		7.4	8
23	14	ArmR s .80		2.4	8 19
20%	13%	ArmW s 1.10		4.5 21	27%

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Member FDIC

who follows airlines for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said investors are concerned that the prospects for the industry will suffer if fuel prices do not decline from present levels.

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
17	13	12	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
18	14	13	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
19	15	14	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
20	16	15	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
21	17	16	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
22	18	17	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
23	19	18	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
24	20	19	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
25	21	20	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
26	22	21	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
27	23	22	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
28	24	23	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
29	25	24	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
30	26	25	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
31	27	26	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
32	28	27	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
33	29	28	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
34	30	29	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
35	31	30	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
36	32	31	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
37	33	32	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
38	34	33	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
39	35	34	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
40	36	35	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
41	37	36	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
42	38	37	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
43	39	38	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
44	40	39	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
45	41	40	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
46	42	41	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
47	43	42	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
48	44	43	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
49	45	44	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
50	46	45	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
51	47	46	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
52	48	47	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
53	49	48	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
54	50	49	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
55	51	50	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
56	52	51	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
57	53	52	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
58	54	53	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
59	55	54	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
60	56	55	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
61	57	56	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
62	58	57	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
63	59	58	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
64	60	59	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
65	61	60	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
66	62	61	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
67	63	62	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
68	64	63	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
69	65	64	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
70	66	65	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
71	67	66	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
72	68	67	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
73	69	68	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
74	70	69	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
75	71	70	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
76	72	71	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
77	73	72	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
78	74	73	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
79	75	74	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
80	76	75	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
81	77	76	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
82	78	77	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
83	79	78	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
84	80	79	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
85	81	80	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
86	82	81	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
87	83	82	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
88	84	83	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
89	85	84	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
90	86	85	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
91	87	86	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
92	88	87	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
93	89	88	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
94	90	89	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
95	91	90	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
96	92	91	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
97	93	92	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
98	94	93	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
99	95	94	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
100	96	95	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
101	97	96	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
102	98	97	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
103	99	98	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
104	100	99	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
105	101	100	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
106	102	101	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
107	103	102	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
108	104	103	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
109	105	104	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
110	106	105	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
111	107	106	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
112	108	107	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
113	109	108	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
114	110	109	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
115	111	110	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
116	112	111	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
117	113	112	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
118	114	113	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
119	115	114	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
120	116	115	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
121	117	116	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
122	118	117	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
123	119	118	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
124	120	119	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
125	121	120	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
126	122	121	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
127	123	122	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
128	124	123	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
129	125	124	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
130	126	125	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
131	127	126	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
132	128	127	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
133	129	128	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
134	130	129	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
135	131	130	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
136	132	131	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
137	133	132	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
138	134	133	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
139	135	134	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
140	136	135	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
141	137	136	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
142	138	137	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
143	139	138	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
144	140	139	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
145	141	140	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
146	142	141	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
147	143	142	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
148	144	143	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
149	145	144	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
150	146	145	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
151	147	146	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
152	148	147	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
153	149	148	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
154	150	149	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
155	151	150	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
156	152	151	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
157	153	152	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
158	154	153	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
159	155	154	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
160	156	155	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
161	157	156	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
162	158	157	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
163	159	158	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
164	160	159	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
165	161	160	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
166	162	161	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
167	163	162	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
168	164	163	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
169	165	164	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
170	166	165	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
171	167	166	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
172	168	167	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
173	169	168	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
174	170	169	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
175	171	170	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
176	172	171	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
177	173	172	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
178	174	173	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
179	175	174	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
180	176	175	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
181	177	176	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
182	178	177	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
183	179	178	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
184	180	179	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
185	181	180	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
186	182	181	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
187	183	182	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
188	184	183	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
189	185	184	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
190	186	185	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
191	187	186	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
192	188	187	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
193	189	188	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
194	190	189	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
195	191	190	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
196	192	191	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
197	193	192	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
198	194	193	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
199	195	194	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
200	196	195	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
201	197	196	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
202	198	197	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
203	199	198	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
204	200	199	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
205	201	200	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
206	202	201	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
207	203	202	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
208	204	203	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
209	205	204	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
210	206	205	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
211	207	206	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
212	208	207	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
213	209	208	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
214	210	209	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
215	211	210	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
216	212	211	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
217	213	212	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
218	214	213	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
219	215	214	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
220	216	215	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
221	217	216	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
222	218	217	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
223	219	218	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
224											

Sprinkel's Remark Draws Regan's Ire

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first time that Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan knew about the comments of his errand under secretary was early Monday when Jacques de Larosière, the managing director of the 146-nation International Monetary Fund, telephoned from Paris.

Mr. de Larosière wanted to know whether the remarks of Beryl Sprinkel, the under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, signified a major change in U.S. policy — from one of emphasis on controlling inflation to one that gave priority to economic growth, even if such a policy ignited inflationary forces again.

Mr. Sprinkel had warned at a news conference in Paris on Sunday that attempts to solve the international debt crisis will fail unless other Western countries and Japan joined the United States in adopting policies to stimulate their economies out of recession.

Official sources in Washington, who declined to be identified, recounted the story, which sheds some light on relationships in high places in the Treasury at a time of policy ferment in the Reagan administration.

According to the sources, Mr. Regan was furious at Mr. Sprinkel. The under secretary was "speaking for himself," Mr. Regan told aides to say. Mr. Regan, who was about to travel to Paris to lead the U.S. delegation, also told them to stress that there had been no change in policy.

Mr. Sprinkel, the sources said, had not informed the Treasury Department's press office that he was meeting with reporters. The sources added that Mr. Regan was much more distressed, however, over the misunderstanding that apparently had been caused by the under secretary's remarks.

The question raised by Mr. de Larosière, and apparently others in Europe, was whether the United States was now about to initiate a much more expansionary set of

policies domestically and press other countries on a similar course.

If this were true, it would require a new global economic strategy, one that the officials of the 10 largest industrial democracies that gathered in Paris Monday and Tuesday are unprepared to address. The meeting was called mainly to negotiate a substantial increase in the lendable resources of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Regan declined to respond



Beryl Sprinkel

Donald T. Regan

Wednesday to questions about the possible existence of rifts in the Treasury, but pointedly noted at a news conference that it was necessary to achieve world growth "in a more stable fashion" without "massive doses of inflation."

"Speaking for the United States," Mr. Regan added, "we would not want to return to above 5 and 6 percent inflation."

That rate is about the current annual rate of price increases in the United States.

Washington, an unpublicized meeting arranged by Representative Jack Kemp, a Republican who represents part of Lackawanna, on Wednesday enabled local and state officials to meet with representatives of the Reagan administration about Bethlehem's plans.

Bethlehem Leads Move to Raise Steel Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BETHLEHEM — Bethlehem Steel said Thursday it plans to raise prices on some major steel products by an average of 6 percent beginning Feb. 6.

The move was followed by several other large steelmakers, including Republic Steel. A spokesman for Republic said his company would be "competitive in the marketplace."

The price increase was on sheet and plate steel products, the first

increase in these prices in about 18 months.

A Bethlehem official attributed the price increases to rising costs. He said the price of hot-rolled sheet went up \$25 a ton to \$441.

Sheet is used primarily for appliances and automobiles, and plate is used primarily for machinery, construction and off-the-road construction equipment.

U.S. Steel Corp., which was not believed to be among those companies

raising prices, was not immediately available for comment.

Separately, Bethlehem reduced the salaries of more than 14,000 white-collar employees, a move expected to save the troubled steelmaker \$20 million a year.

"The salary reductions represent a sacrifice for each employee, but they are absolutely necessary for the long-term future of the company," Bethlehem Chairman Donald Trautman told the employees in a letter.

The reductions go into effect Feb. 1 and affect employees in the corporation's steel group and general offices. It is the second cutback in seven months for the workers.

Mr. Trautman said the base salaries of 6,000 salaried employees will be permanently reduced by \$160 a month, while 8,500 other salaried employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent permanent pay cut.

The corporation's three officers-directors took a 10 percent pay cut last July, while the 14,000 other management employees lost 5 percent and other benefits, a company spokeswoman said.

The 2 1/2 percent reduction announced Thursday is in addition to the pay reduction announced last summer, the company said, and includes Mr. Trautman and the corporation's other officers-directors.

The steel company said the estimated \$20 million annual savings in addition to the \$45 million annual cost reductions realized when benefits and compensation were changed in 1982.

Last week, U.S. Steel Corp. announced that 28,000 non-union workers and managers would take a 5 percent pay cut, also effective Feb. 1.

In Lackawanna, New York, United Steelworkers met, while federal, state and government officials met in Washington to discuss Bethlehem's plan to shut down basic steel-making at its Lackawanna plant, with a permanent loss of 7,300 jobs.

Washington, an unpublicized meeting arranged by Representative Jack Kemp, a Republican who represents part of Lackawanna, on Wednesday enabled local and state officials to meet with representatives of the Reagan administration about Bethlehem's plans.

Burst Realty Bubble Shakes Hong Kong

(Continued from Page 11)

the credit that enabled the property and investment groups to become highly leveraged. In addition, the banks lent to many of Hong Kong's 360 deposit-taking companies, which, in turn, lent to property companies.

Some of the high-flying property groups were flimsy structures, propped up with debt, that began to crumble when property prices fell. Loans were generally based on property assets, valued at market prices, or securities similarly valued. As property prices fell, asset values depreciated sharply.

"It is impossible to value a property in this market," said Philip Tose, managing director of Victoria da Costa & Co., Hong Kong. "There's no turnover, or almost none."

In addition, the troubled companies have too few real or other income-producing assets to generate the cash flow to make scheduled payments on debts. And the ailing deposit-taking companies, generally have long-term loans but are financed by short-term borrowings in the interbank market.

When it became apparent in mid-November that the liquidity problem had spilled into the financial sector, the government, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., and other big banks announced their support for deposit-taking companies that are "soundly based and well managed."

The statements were intended to

prevent worried banks from cutting credit lines to the deposit companies, and other banks and to calm depositors who might withdraw their money. Such actions could have precipitated a banking crisis, a possibility that still cannot be ruled out, analysts say, although they consider it unlikely.

Western banks have been criticized, first for making ill-advised loans in the boom, and then for being the most eager to cut credit when things soured.

The first charge seems accurate, given the clarity of hindsight. Usually, loan figures are confidential. But when efforts were made to restructure the debt of Eda Investments, the list of its outstanding loans was sent to the banks involved. Among them were American Express International, Barclays Bank, Barclays Asia, Belgian Bank, Lloyds Bank International, Manufacturers Hanover and the Royal Bank of Scotland. Institutions backed by China, however, made nearly a third of the loans to Eda.

Though foreign lenders may be guilty of making ill-considered loans, they have not been trying to pull out of credit commitments at the first sign of trouble, say those involved in the debt restructuring.

"I found from experience with Eda that it would be very unfair to say the foreign banks want to cut and run," said John R. Reynolds, a director of Schroders & Co., Ltd., which was involved in an effort to avert Eda's liquidation.

Washington, an unpublicized meeting arranged by Representative Jack Kemp, a Republican who represents part of Lackawanna, on Wednesday enabled local and state officials to meet with representatives of the Reagan administration about Bethlehem's plans.

U.S. Sees Threat In Importing of Big Motorcycles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The International Trade Commission has reported that heavyweight Japanese motorcycles have flooded the U.S. market and could threaten the existence of Harley-Davidson, the only U.S.-owned motorcycle manufacturer.

The ITC will recommend to President Ronald Reagan next Wednesday whether the United States should impose tariffs on the large-sized Japanese motorcycles or restrict their importation.

Harley-Davidson petitioned for temporary relief last September, saying that its sales and profits had been "severely injured" by imports of motorcycles, including "Harley look-alikes," produced by four major Japanese manufacturers: Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha. Honda, Kawasaki and Yamaha also have U.S. manufacturing operations.

A list supplied by the ITC showed that the four largest sellers of all sizes of motorcycles in the United States are Honda, 298,000 cycles; Yamaha, 301,000 cycles; Kawasaki, 129,000 cycles; and Suzuki, 111,000 cycles — with Harley-Davidson a distant fifth with 41,000 cycles.

The decision Wednesday was called a "tremendous help" by Vaughn Beals, chairman of Harley-Davidson.

2 U.S. Scientists Quit French Center In Policy Dispute

By Joel Stratte-McClure
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two leading U.S. computer scientists brought to France a year ago to run a government-financed research project into expanding the use of personal computers are returning somewhat disillusioned to their old jobs at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We came with expectations of high budgets and little control on our creativity," said Nicholas Negroponte, a professor of computer graphics at MIT recruited as director of the World Center for Computer Sciences and Human Resources. "But we did not receive the promised funds, could not hire the required personnel and had our research traumatized by a totally unpredictable changing of goals. I was stripped of my managerial responsibilities and will return to the U.S. extremely disappointed."

Mr. Negroponte said that he will leave Aug. 30 — six months prior to the expiration of his two-year contract — and will be scientific director until he departs. Seymour Papert, inventor of the Logo computer language and a specialist in computer-assisted education, returned to MIT last November.

Although Paris-based, the center was intended to be international in scope and to reflect the French government's conviction that the personal computer is a vehicle for social change in industrialized countries and the Third World.

When it was initiated a year ago, one U.S. senator accused the center of creating a "reverse brain drain" of U.S. scientific talent and said it was "a stalking horse for the French electronics industry."

One person familiar with the center said the Americans were "seduced and abandoned," but an executive board member complained that "some of the foreign researchers were like kids in a candy store — they couldn't understand that France has economic problems and they would have to tighten their belts."

"The center started with noble intentions, but the American scientists became victims of French bureaucratic restrictions," said Jean-Louis Gassé, head of Apple Computer's French operations. "People quit talking to each other."

"The fact that two of the founders will be gone is a significant setback due partly to their expectations and unfamiliarity with the French bureaucracy and protocol," said executive board member Raj Reddy, head of Carnegie-Mellon's Robotics Institute who visits the center once a month. "But the goals of the center are so powerful that I am certainly encouraged to stay on."

Mr. Reddy said Mr. Negroponte had established "an amazing

amount of talent and equipment in a very short time, and while there may be a crisis of confidence, none of the scientific projects has been affected."

Edward Ayensu, director of the office of Biological Conservation at the Smithsonian Institution and a special consultant to the center for relations with the Third World, said: "President (François) Mitterrand is very sincere about his commitment to spread data processing knowledge to the Third World. During the past few months a number of countries — India, Nigeria, Kenya, the Ivory Coast, the Philippines — have expressed interest in forming a relationship with the center because they want access to the critical research and development done in developed countries."

Harold Goldberger, a U.S. scientist running a project pertaining to the computer and medical treatment in the Third World, said that "while there have been hiring cutbacks, I remain committed to my project and will continue research here until it's no longer possible."

The center, now under the administrative auspices of the French Post and Telecommunications Ministry (PTT), was inspired by a report to Mr. Mitterrand by the author and politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, now the center's president.

Despite assurances by Mr. Servan-Schreiber and other board members that the departure of the two Americans will have no long-term impact on the center's viability, discussions with scientists indicate that there is some skepticism.

"We have a 1983 budget of 100 million francs [\$14.6 million], half of the 70 researchers are foreign, and there are ongoing projects in Marseille, Dakar and Bogota," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said. "The center will remain autonomous."

Isidore Ngosso, director of pilot projects in Africa, said that "the technical exchange of ideas will be severely curtailed without Mr. Papert and Mr. Negroponte, and unless someone of equal caliber is found to replace them, research could become geared too much toward French industry."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber insisted a foreign scientist will replace Mr. Negroponte as co-director. But Mr. Negroponte is skeptical that the center will be the freely run institute he envisaged when recruited by the French.

"The clash in management styles and a radical change in the French government's economic program is part of the problem," he said. "But the real dilemma is that the French are not prepared to accept American entrepreneurial-style research attitudes."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

French Account Deficit Narrows; Ministry Says Import Surge Eases

PARIS (Reuters) — France's estimated current account deficit narrowed to 16.3 billion francs (\$2.38 billion) in the fourth quarter from an unadjusted 25.6-billion-franc deficit in the third quarter, the External Trade Ministry said Thursday, a day after reporting that the unadjusted trade deficit for 1982 rose to 93.3 billion francs from 50.6 billion to 1981.

The ministry said that while the recent surge in imports seems to have been halted, the recovery in exports remains moderate. It said the December deficit narrowed, but overall results for foreign trade in the month were mediocre, except for military goods and semi-finished products in the metals and chemicals sectors. The current account includes trade in goods and nonmerchandise items such as insurance and banking services.

U.K. Shipbuilders Sets Layoffs

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned British Shipbuilders said Thursday that 1,837 workers will be laid off by the end of March. 460 temporary jobs will be eliminated and its Walsingham steel plant will be closed.

The company, which had a £19.8-million (\$31 million) trading loss in the year ended March 1982, warned that unless orders are received within the next few months, further layoffs will be declared. British Shipbuilding employs 64,300 persons.

Toyota, GM Agreement Reported

TOKYO (Reuters) — Toyota Motors and General Motors have reached broad agreement for a joint venture in the United States to make between 200,000 and 300,000 front-wheel drive cars a year, Toyota sources said Thursday. Production is expected to start in 1985 at an idle GM plant in Fremont, California, and the model may be similar to a Toyota Corolla, they said.

GM and Toyota have opened their latest round of discussion on a production agreement. However, the sources said no announcement is expected at the end of these talks, which are expected to last two days.

Yoshitada Fujimaki, Toyota's managing director, said this month that a final announcement of an agreement was possible in the spring.

Company Notes

AEG-Telefunken, the West German electronics maker, announced that it has won a contract worth 68 million Deutsche marks (\$164 million) from Egypt's National Electricity Authority to deliver three switching stations. The stations are due to go into service near Cairo in 1984.

NCR Corp., a maker of business information systems, announced that Chairman William S. Anderson intends to step down as chief executive officer after the annual meeting in April. Charles E. Exley Jr., company president, will become chief executive officer and Mr. Anderson will continue as chairman until his retirement in May 1984.

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Bonn Sees 2.5% Growth

(Continued from Page 11)

ing government finances and trimming the welfare budget.

The report renewed government warnings that growth prospects could be hindered if investors remained as pessimistic as they have been in the past. Interest rates were seen dropping further this year, making it easier for industry to invest.

It spelled out government hopes for a further slowdown in wage increases, a crucial factor behind its economic assumptions for 1983. It anticipated that wages would rise about 3.5 percent this year, the third straight year in which pay would have failed to keep up with the increase in the cost of living.

Exports, which account for a quarter of West Germany's GNP, are not expected to give the economic impetus they have in the past but import demand was also expected to remain weak this year, the report said.

Separately, the Bundesbank said it is raising commercial bank discount quotas by 4 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.65 billion) beginning Feb. 1.

Redesigned quotas are one of the less important tools of Bundesbank policy. Thursday's decision increases by 4.5 billion DM the amount of money commercial banks can borrow from the Bundesbank at the 5 percent discount rate.

The increase in the rediscount quotas caused disappointment in the financial markets. Dealers in all the markets had been expecting a cut in the Bundesbank's Lombard and discount rates Thursday, some by as much as a full point.

A Bundesbank spokesman said the bank still was pursuing its policy of lower interest rates and restricted Thursday's move to a cut in bank rediscount quotas in view of sharp fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

15 Nations Set \$1.3 Billion in Yugoslavia Aid

The Associated Press
BERN — Fifteen Western countries have agreed to a \$1.3 billion package of economic credits for Yugoslavia, if certain conditions are met, the Swiss foreign ministry said Thursday.

A communiqué announcing the aid package provided no details about the kind of financing, other than to say it was made up of "medium-term" credits. But sources said the aid would probably be tied to commodity and industrial purchases and analysts said the commitment would encourage commercial banks to continue to lend money to Yugoslavia.

How much each country would contribute was not disclosed. Participants are the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

The communiqué said the agreement "was based on the assumption that Yugoslavia would continue to avail itself of standby arrangements with the International Monetary Fund, would reach private-factory agreement with its private banking creditors and would have an effective arrangement with the Bank for International Settlements."

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Revenue	4,111	3,714	3,214	2,714
Profit	1,111	1,011	911	811
Per Share	1.11	1.01	0.91	0.81
United States				
Alcoa	1,111	1,011	911	811
Revenue	1,111	1,011	911	811
Profit	311	211	111	11
Per Share	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.01
Europe				
Burlington Ind.	1,111	1,011	911	811
Revenue	1,111	1,011	911	811
Profit	311	211	111	11
Per Share	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.01
Asia/Pacific				
Geopac-Pacific	1,111	1,011	911	811
Revenue	1,111	1,011	911	811
Profit	311	211	111	11
Per Share	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.01
Latin America				
Am. Home Products	1,111	1,011	911	811
Revenue	1,111	1,011	911	811
Profit	311	211	111	11
Per Share	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.01
Other				
Pfizer	1,111	1,011	911	811
Revenue	1,111	1,011	911	811
Profit	311	211	111	11
Per Share	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.01
Sperry	1,111	1,011	911	811
Revenue	1,111	1,011	911	811
Profit	311	211	111	11
Per Share	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.01

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SPORTS

Noah Upsets Gerulaitis in Masters; Kriek Wins



Yannick Noah returning a serve en route to his upset victory over Vitas Gerulaitis.

By Neil Arndur

NEW YORK — Yannick Noah moved into Ivan Lendl's path Wednesday night with a 4-6, 6-3, 6-2 victory over Vitas Gerulaitis in the Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden.

A crowd of 12,776 may not have seen either player at his best except for some third-set patches, but for an opening-round match in the 12-player \$400,000 event, there were enough competitive moments. And ahead for Noah in the quarterfinals Friday afternoon is a potentially lively meeting with Lendl, the defending champion.

Noah, from France, and Lendl, from Czechoslovakia, have been rivals since they were 14 years old. With a 4-4 record since 1977, Noah is among the few young pros to have consistently troubled Lendl.

Last year the 22-year-old Frenchman ended Lendl's 44-match winning streak in the final of a grand prix tournament in La Quinta, California. Later, he won a long five-set match for the decisive point in France's 3-2 upset of Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup.

"I like to play him," Noah said, after showing his relief at having survived his match with Gerulaitis despite a five-week layoff.

"He's got a chance," said Gerulaitis, last year's runner-up to Lendl. "Obviously, Lendl is the favorite because he's playing very well. But if Yannick serves well, he definitely has a chance."

John Kriek did not serve well in his opening-round match against Steve Denton, managing only 45 percent of his first serves. But he hammered enough winning forehand returns for a 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 victory and a quarterfinal berth

against top-seeded Jimmy Connors on Friday night.

One forehand return settled the first set. Others sealed Denton's fate early in the final set.

The match was more a slugfest than artistry, lasting only an hour 30 minutes. Kriek continued his dominance of Denton that has included successive triumphs in the 1981 and 1982 Australian Open finals.

over two days and four sessions. On Thursday Guillermo Vilas of Argentina was to play Andres Gomez and John McEnroe was to go against Jose-Luis Clerc.

Noah is no newcomer to New York, but this was his first appearance in the Masters, and he was admittedly nervous.

"The place is very big," he said, "and I was pretty scared."

He and Gerulaitis were indecisive in the opening set. There were 10 break points in the first five games, and four of those games went to deuce. But the first service break did not occur until Gerulaitis had strung together three winners, including two on backhand cross-court passes, for a break at love in the seventh game.

A break in the eighth game of the second set brought Noah back into the match. But it was the way he constructed the break, with a

backhand pass down the line for 15-30 and another on the run that began to build his momentum.

He served out the set at 15. In the final set, while Gerulaitis struggled on serve and finally was broken in the third and seventh games, Noah lost only 3 points in four service games.

Even more impressive, he committed only one unforced error. He was stretching for service returns, lunging and diving for volleys, and snapping topspin backhands across court in a way that made even the fleet Gerulaitis seem a step slower than usual.

"He's gotten stronger, probably a little more serious," Gerulaitis said, in assessing Noah's improvement in the last year that has carried him to the top 10 for the first time. "His backhand obviously has gotten better. He's always had a good forehand."

USOC Permits Nehemiah to Run as Amateur

LOS ANGELES — Renaldo Nehemiah has been given permission to compete as an amateur in track and field events in the United States despite being a professional football player with the San Francisco 49ers.

The decision by the U.S. Olympic Committee was announced Wednesday by its president, William Simon. It marks the first time a professional in another sport has been allowed to compete as an amateur in track and field. A college athlete, however, may compete in one sport as a professional while

retaining college eligibility in another.

Nehemiah is still barred from international "competition" because the International Amateur Athletic Federation does not permit participation by any athlete who is a professional in another sport. That includes events in the United States in which non-Americans are entered.

"If even one overseas competitor were to run in a event in America, Nehemiah would not be able to participate," Simon said.

On Thursday it was announced that Nehemiah would enter the

Milrose Games at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 28. A world record holder in the 110-meter high hurdles (12.93) and holder of indoor world records at 60 yards (6.82), 90 yards (5.92) and 50 meters (6.36), Nehemiah was also extended an invitation to the track meet in San Diego on Feb. 18.

Nehemiah, 23, signed a multi-year contract last April to play for the 49ers. Later he applied to compete as an amateur in track, and The Athletics Congress, which governs track and field in the United States, declared him eligible for local meets.

But the international federation said that The Athletics Congress had made an improper ruling, and declared Nehemiah ineligible to compete anywhere.

A U.S. District Court in Baltimore referred the case to the USOC, which heard the case in an open session this week. Simon said the USOC's decision had not yet been passed to the IAAF. He doubted that the IAAF would allow Nehemiah to run in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"But we should push for it," Simon said. "Let's bring our eligibility rules into the 20th century."



Renaldo Nehemiah

NCAA Changes 44 Football Rules; Most Aim to Protect Against Injury

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — The National Collegiate Athletic Association's Football Rules Committee has approved 44 rule changes, which will be implemented in the 1983 season.

One rule would permit a seventh official on the field to act "as a side-judge" and free the referee to concentrate solely on roughing-the-passer infractions.

"Since there's an increase in the passing game throughout college football, this seems like a necessary rule," Hugh Hindman, chairman of the rules committee, said Wednesday after three days of meetings here. "But it's a permissive rule, not a mandatory one."

"The various conferences and independents can adopt it if they choose to. This rule frees the referee from some areas of coverage that he shouldn't have—like holding along the line of scrimmage and illegal use of the hands. The seventh official would then be like a centerfielder. He can watch the actions of the tight-end, who usually gets away with a lot of things, and the referee can keep his eyes on the quarterback."

The committee also made it an automatic first down after a roughing-the-passer penalty, assessed a five-yard penalty for rushing runners into a place-kicker or punter and established a two-yard buffer zone around a player trying to receive a kick.

"These are all safety precautions," said Davey Nelson, the committee's secretary and editor who doubles as athletic director at the University of Delaware. "We've always had a 15-yard penalty for roughing the kicker, but this five-yarder is for rushers just running into him. And we've also instituted an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty for punters faking a roughing call. They'll be no more theatrics."

Hindman, who is Ohio State's athletic director, said: "Anytime a punt is on its downward arc, the receiver must have a two-yard buffer area to catch the ball. If not, it's a 15-yard penalty. We're trying to eliminate the instantaneous hit."

According to Nelson, the committee also resolved "one of the most confusing rules we've had in the book"—penalties at the end of quarters.

"If there's a penalty, any period will now be extended—even if it's

right before halftime or the end of the game," he said. "This is the first time this rule has been changed in 60 years."

Any demonstrations in the end zone after touchdowns—like taunting a beaten defender with the football or swarming of teams onto the field after scores—is now a 15-yard penalty.

"It used to be five yards for delay of game, but we're trying to clamp down on this," Hindman said. "We're not trying to destroy enthusiasm. We are trying to stop spiking, dancing, players not giving the ball back to the officials immediately, throwing it into the stands or taking it to the sidelines."

Nelson added: "That's a \$29 ball. That's a felony."

Teams winning the traditional pregame coin toss will now have the option of kicking off or receiving in either the first or second half—not just the first.

"It's a strategy type of rule change and I think it'll be interesting," Hindman said. "And they

also can choose which end of the field they want to defend. Fans will walk into a stadium on a windy day and wonder what a coach is going to do."

In all, the committee considered 108 recommendations from coaches across the country—but many of the 44 approved are either editorial or the kind most fans won't recognize although they're very important to officials.

Jackson Assails Entrance Rules
The Reverend Jesse Jackson, a civil rights activist, has asserted that the NCAA was out to protect "inferior" white athletes when it imposed stiffer college entrance requirements on athletic scholarships.

"The ruling they passed last week was short-sighted and mean-spirited," Jackson said this week on the campus of Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the largest predominantly black college in the United States. "They used literacy tests to deny us the right to vote. Then they want to use standardized tests because white boys are inferior athletes to blacks."

Jackson held out the threat of social, political and legal pressure, saying: "NC-double-A, the preachers are coming."

"NC-double-A, black lawyers are coming."

"NC-double-A, the black caucus is coming."

"NC-double-A, black students are coming."

"And we don't like what we see."

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
LOS ANGELES—Traded Ron Cey, Infielder, to the Chicago Cubs for Don Collins, outfielder, and Vance Lovelace, pitcher.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Cecil Smith, shortstop, to a three-year contract.
SAN DIEGO—Signed Terry Kennedy, catcher, to a six-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
PHILADELPHIA—Announced the resignation of Bob Schantz, quarterback coach.
UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ARIZONA—Signed Glenn Pickens, line-backer, and Mark Diamond, kicker, to two-year contracts.
CHICAGO—Signed Stan White, line-backer.
NEW JERSEY GENERALS—Signed Mike Friede, wide receiver.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
MINNESOTA—Signed Don MacLeod, defenseman, and Ken Selheim, left wing, to Alhambra on the Central Hockey League.
PITTSBURGH—Signed defenseman Roberto Romo, left wing Pat Graham and defenseman Tony Fehr to Baltimore of the American Hockey League. Recalled Gerry Rossini, left wing, and Bennett Wolf, defenseman, from Baltimore.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Mercury Morris Jailed 20 Years

MIAMI (UPI) — Eugene (Mercury) Morris, the former star running back of the Miami Dolphins, was sentenced Thursday to a 20-year prison term for cocaine trafficking and another five years for conspiracy. The terms are to be served concurrently, but he will not be eligible for parole until 1998.

Morris, 35, a star of the Dolphins' three Super Bowl appearances in the early 1970s, showed little emotion when Judge Ellen Morphonios Gable sentenced him. His attorney planned to file an appeal.

Gable said Morris would not be required to pay a \$250,000 fine because "I know he hasn't got it."

Fouts Voted Most Valuable in NFL

NEW YORK (AP) — Dan Fouts, quarterback for the San Diego Chargers, has been named the National Football League's Most Valuable Player by the Professional Football Writers Association of America. Fouts completed 204 of 308 passes for 2,889 yards and 17 touchdowns. He had a completion percentage of 61.4 percent as he led the offensive-minded Chargers to a 6-3 record. San Diego was eliminated from the playoffs last week by Miami, 34-13.

Fouts is the third straight quarterback to win the award, following Ken Anderson of Cincinnati and Brian Sipe of Cleveland.

White First in NFL to Join USFL

DES PLAINES, Illinois (UPI) — Stan White, a veteran line-backer for the Detroit Lions, became the first active National Football League player to jump to the new United States Football League.

White, 33, who played 11 years for Baltimore and Detroit, signed a three-year contract Wednesday with the Chicago Blitz, coached by George Allen. "I'm excited about having the opportunity to play for Coach Allen and be a player in this league," White said. "Money was not the main reason."

White was the Lions' player representative and a vice president of the NFL Players Association. He was openly critical of the NFL during last season's strike.

Cubs Acquire Cey From Dodgers

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Cubs have acquired Ron Cey from the Los Angeles Dodgers for two minor league players: outfielder Dan Cullane and pitcher Vance Lovelace. A spokesman for the Cubs said that Cey agreed to terms in principle for five years, but details of the agreement were not announced.

Cey, a third baseman who will be 35 next month, was in the last year of his contract with the Dodgers and reportedly wanted to re-negotiate the contract to four years at an average annual salary of about \$700,000. The Dodgers refused, and Cey agreed to waive the no-trade clause in his contract if a deal could be worked out.

Ron Cey

Ozzie Smith Signs for \$1 Million

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Ozzie Smith became baseball's first \$1-million shortstop Wednesday when it was announced that he signed a three-year contract with the world champion St. Louis Cardinals.

Exact terms of the pact were not disclosed. But Smith's agent, Ed Gottlieb, said that the money exceeded \$1 million.

Stadler Leads Bob Hope Golf by 3

PALM SPRINGS, California (UPI) — Craig Stadler shot a 9-under-par 63 Wednesday to take a three-stroke lead after the opening round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic. At 66 were Mike Sullivan, Hal Sutton, Tom Purtzer and Payne Stewart.

The tournament is the only five-day, 90-hole event on the PGA Tour. More than 500 golfers, 136 of them touring pros, teed off on four courses. Only the low 70 pros advance to Sunday's final round with a shot at the \$67,500 winner's purse.

Stadler, the 1982 Masters champion and last year's leader on the money list with \$446,462, was tied for 50th place on the money list after two tournaments this year. He played poorly in both the Tucson Open and the Los Angeles Open.

Ickx-Brasseur Arrive First at Dakar

DAKAR, Senegal (UPI) — The Belgian-French team of Jacky Ickx and Claude Brasseur driving a Mercedes 280, were the automobile class of the Paris-Dakar motor rally Thursday, while Hubert Auriol of France was the first to complete the grueling 20-day race on motorcycle.

The 309 cars, motorcycles and trucks participating in the Paris-Dakar rally left in frigid weather New Year's Day for what has been billed the world's toughest long-distance race.

The fifth annual rally covered 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) through the Sahara Desert and across roadless terrain in Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Jean-Noel Pineau of France ed Jan. 15, when his motorcycle crashed in Upper Volta.

Barcelona Has Edge on Aston Villa

BARCELONA (UPI) — Marcos Alonso scored early in the second half Wednesday to give Barcelona, the European Cup Winners Cup holder, a victory over Aston Villa, European Champion, in the first leg of the European Super Cup. The second leg is in Birmingham, England, Jan. 26. "The Super Cup doesn't mean anything," acknowledged Udo Lattek, Barcelona coach, "although it is a prestigious sounding title and a bit like this one ought to win it."

What's Swept Under NFL's Rugs?

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League has had to endure its most painful season—the transfer of a franchise without approval of the other clubs, a cocaine scandal among its players, a 57-day strike that shortened the schedule and now, with the approach of Super Bowl XVII, the rattling of gambling skeletons.

In a program televised this week in the United States, the Public Broadcasting Service dug up no new cadavers, only a convict's allegation that an unidentified coach, an unidentified quarterback and an unidentified defensive captain on an unidentified team had fixed a total of 12 unidentified games during the 1968, 1969 and 1970 seasons.

The program was titled "An Unauthorized History of the NFL." It should have been presented as "The Unauthorized History of the NFL."

Even so, the public understandably has to wonder what's under the NFL's rugs. Is too much dirt being swept there? Worse, is not enough dirt being noticed? It took a Sports Illustrated exposé by Tom Reese for the NFL to acknowledge the extent of a drug problem that had been fomenting for several seasons. Will it take a gambling scandal to alert the NFL to that possible problem?

"What it comes down to," says Commissioner Pete Rozelle in defense of the NFL's position, "is that there's a big difference between two innocent men and rumors and going to court with evidence."

Until some grand jury assesses the PBS information regarding those reportedly fixed games, the documentary is a reminder that bookmakers are the NFL's unofficial security agents. If there were no point spreads, there would be no fluctuations that actually police pro-football gambling.

From the time a game's point spread is announced until the kickoff, the NFL monitors any sudden changes. If a number moves, the NFL wants to know why. Is a team hiding a key player's injury? Has there been an inordinate amount of money bet somewhere? Equally curious are the bookmakers all over the country, as well as the Nevada oddsmakers. When the PBS source, John Piz-

za, told of one total payoff of \$300,000 to the three unidentified fixers, Bob Martin, one of the major Las Vegas oddsmakers, had to laugh.

"I'd like to cross-examine Piazza as to how you bet all that money to come up with an \$800,000 payoff, or even a \$300,000 payoff like he claimed there were for some games," Martin was saying. "For that kind of money, they'd have had to bet \$5 million on a game, maybe more. That's a fair tale. If I wanted to bet on a game and cover the whole U.S. with the money, I'd have serious problems betting more than \$250,000."

Martin was speaking from his home in Las Vegas. Sports betting is legal there, but he is still appealing a conviction of transmitting betting information by telephone over state lines. He is under sentence of 18 months in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Most of the gambling episodes discussed on the PBS program occurred when Jack Danahy was the NFL security director, from late 1968 until he left in early 1980 to join a New York firm. Danahy also questioned how much money could have been bet on those reportedly fixed games.

"Where do you bet that much money on a game," he said, "without it showing with the bookies?" Danahy remembered that the Kansas City Chiefs were occasionally "taken off the board" by bookmakers in the late 1960s, creating rumors that challenged the integrity of the Chiefs' quarterback, Len Dawson, and one of their safeties, Johnny Robinson.

"The Chiefs were off the board," Danahy said, "because the bookies considered them 'unpredictable.' When the rumors developed, Dawson and Robinson both volunteered during the 1968 season to take a polygraph test, and they both passed."

When the Chiefs were preparing for Super Bowl IV after the 1969 season, the NBC television network linked Len Dawson to a Detroit gambling investigation. Dawson was mentioned as having known a Detroit gambler, Don (Dice) Dawson, no relation.

"Len had known Dice Dawson, but so had 300 other athletes," Danahy said. "Dice collected telephone numbers."

The night the network broke the story, Danahy interrogated Dawson at the Chiefs' hotel in New Orleans, where the Super Bowl was played that season.

"Len told me Dice Dawson had phoned him twice—once when Len's father died, and a second time when Len was in the hospital," Danahy said. "Len even told me he wanted to take another polygraph test. I told him that wouldn't be necessary but that I would write out his statement for him to sign. And while I was writing it out he fell sound asleep."

"When I finished, I woke him up, and he signed it. I took it over to Pete Rozelle's hotel, and after the commissioner read the statement, he asked me if I believed him. I said yes, and Pete asked me why. I told Pete in all my years with the FBI before joining the NFL that I'd been around spies, murderers, robbers, but none had ever fallen asleep on me before."

After the Chiefs defeated Minnesota, 23-7, in Super Bowl IV, President Nixon phoned to congratulate Dawson.

Joe Namath, then the Jets'

quarterback, was also linked to Dice Dawson in that Detroit investigation, which never implicated Namath, Dawson or any other NFL player beyond suggesting casual acquaintanceships.

"When we checked Joe," recalled Danahy, "he told us, 'I've never been to Detroit and I hope I never go there.'"

Strangely, the PBS program mentioned Namath's vague connection to that Detroit gambling inquiry but did not report Dawson's headline involvement. The program also implied that some NFL club owners were betting on pro football, in violation of the NFL constitution. Danahy agreed that some NFL owners have a reputation for gambling.

"They've been better all their lives," Danahy said. "They bet in Las Vegas, where it's legitimate, but they don't bet on football."

Asked how he could be so sure none of those club owners had bet on pro football games during the 12 years to which he was the NFL's director of security, Danahy replied:

"I never said I was sure. I just never have received any substantial allegations that they have bet."

Meanwhile, one of the weakest aspects of the PBS program was its premise that gambling finances illegal drug traffic in America for organized crime. Danoy Sheridan, the pro-football prophet from Mobile, Alabama, discounted that theory.

"Pro-football gambling is big, but not that big," Danoy Sheridan said. "It's like a bookmaker once told me about wanting to take his bettors to the cleaners, but only one shirt at a time."

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